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AGRICULTURE MINISTER LIETZ ANSWERS LISTENERS' QUESTIONS

DW170910 [Editorial Report] East Berlin Domestic Service in German at 1600 GMT on 10 January 1986 continues its "Listeners' Forum" series with Bruno Lietz, GDR minister for agriculture, forestry, and foodstuffs. The minister stresses the outstanding achievements of GDR agriculture in 1985, adding that agriculture has set itself the task to increase grain production in 1986 even more. As to spring cultivation, he says that the respective agricultural machines must be repaired and ready for work to ensure timely cultivation. Asked about further goals, the minister states that it is planned to produce 47.8 quintals of grain per hectare to increase production of potatoes and sugar beets, and to step up production of slaughter cattle, pigs, and eggs.

Answering a question about the training of agricultural personnel, Lietz says there are "about 80" technical schools and colleges to train such personnel, and in the universities there are agricultural sections to train students. Discussing science in agriculture, the minister states that micro-organisms are being used, and that in late 1986 a total of 3,100 robots were used mostly in milk and food production. Microelectronics is also being used in the form of computers in several agricultural enterprises to increase production.

In response to a question about fish production, Lietz says: "We catch about 22,000 tons of fish annually, mainly carp and trout," bred in the lakes and rivers. Discussing life in villages, the minister states that young people stay in their village. They can get a loan of up to M10,000 if they want to build their own homes, which is a most positive development. Lietz says that in 1985 there were 2.6 million sheep in the GDR and that an increase to at least 3 million is planned up to the end of the 5-year plan in order to produce about 9 million tons of wool.

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CEMA R&D PROJECTS IN AIR TECHNOLOGY SUMMARIZED

Prague LETECKY OBZOR in Czech No 5, 1985 pp 136-137

[Article by Vladimir Krupicka: "CEMA Scientific-Technical Council for Development of Aircraft Technology"]

[Text] A review of completed research projects done by the "Scientific-Technical Council of CEMA Member States for Working Out Perspectives for the Development of Aircraft and Problems Connected With Their Introduction Into Operations" for the period since the beginning of the work of the council through the end of 1980 was listed in Issue No 4 for 1975 and Issue No 4 for 1981 of LETECKY OBZOR.

With the passage of an additional 5 years with respect to the activities of the council and on the occasion of closing out the Seventh 5-Year Plan in Czechoslovakia and 5-year plans in other CEMA member countries, we recapitulate the results of the council's work to enable our readers to become familiar with additional results of research in this area.

Course of Individual Sessions

Sessions of the Scientific-Technical Council, which also carries the designation VTR XI-16, were regularly attended by representatives of the Bulgarian People's Republic, of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, of the Republic of Cuba, the Hungarian People's Republic, the German Democratic Republic, the Polish People's Republic, the Romanian Socialist Republic, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics--in other words, by representatives of eight socialist nations.

The 22d session was held in Hungary from 24 to 27 March 1981. It handled the working out of individual regulations for the flight suitability of commercial aircraft, parameters for multipurpose aircraft with payloads of 800 kg, a main line aircraft with a short range, and a main line aircraft with a medium range. Furthermore, questions pertaining to the economic efficiency of the use of aircraft in agriculture, a methodology for the analysis and evaluation of the reliability of aircraft by airline companies and questions pertaining to the perfection of a system of collecting, processing, and analyzing information pertaining to defects in civil aviation equipment were discussed. Within the Czechoslovak delegation, the negotiations were participated in also by representatives of our aircraft industry.

The 23d session was held in the USSR between 5 and 9 October 1981 and dealt with parameters for two types of agricultural aircraft with a carrying capacity of 1,000 to 1,300 kg and 1,800 to 2,500 kg, parameters for two types of helicopters with a carrying capacity of 400 to 600 kg and 1,000 to 1,300 kg and parameters for a new type of aircraft for local transportation with a carrying capacity of 3,000 kg. Additionally, the council continued in the formation of individual regulations pertaining to flight suitability for commercial aircraft, exchanged experiences with respect to economizing with aviation fuels, and dealt with questions of the surface protection provided agricultural aircraft.

The 24th session was held between 29 March and 2 April 1982 in the GDR. The program included creation of individual regulations of flight suitability for commercial aircraft (third set of headings) and flight suitability for gliders, questions pertaining to the lowering of fuel consumption, sample technical requirements for aircraft, economic usefulness of adjustable variations of commercial aircraft and surface protection for agricultural aircraft. Further, preliminary discussions were held on the question of increasing the efficiency of scientific-technical collaboration among CEMA nations within the framework of VTR XI-16 on a contractual basis.

The 25th session was held between 12 and 14 October 1982 in Romania. The negotiations dealt with technical-economic requirements for main line short-distance aircraft and aircraft for local transportation with a carrying capacity of 3,000 kg. The council also discussed progressive maintenance and repair of agricultural aviation equipment, dealt with the third and fourth group of headings of uniform flight suitability regulations for commercial aircraft, discussed the question of an industry bulletin, anticorrosion protection for agricultural aviation technology, and the program plan for developing the civil aviation aircraft inventory of CEMA nations through the year 2000.

The 26th session was held in Czechoslovakia from 12 to 14 April 1983 in Kladno and dealt with questions of parameters for a multipurpose aircraft with a maximum commercial payload of 800 kg and two agricultural aircraft with a payload of 1,000 to 1,300 kg and 1,800 to 2,500 kg. Discussion was also held regarding the perfecting of a system of technical servicing for large-capacity aircraft, a proposal for the maintenance and repair of IL-62 aircraft without having to subject them to general overhaul, uniform directives regarding the structure and form of the industry bulletin, unified regulations pertaining to flight suitability for commercial aircraft, methodology of the program for developing the civil aviation aircraft inventory of CEMA member nations through the year 2000, and questions pertaining to the organization of work designed to fulfill the program of conserving aviation fuels.

The 27th session was held from 25 to 27 October 1983 in Bulgaria and dealt with technical-economic requirements for a multipurpose helicopter with a payload of 400 to 600 kg, the final editing and approval of the proposed complete text of the unified regulations for flight suitability for commercial aircraft, continuation in the work pertaining to uniform regulations covering gliders, a mathematical model for the operation of aviation technology under conditions existing in airline companies, surface protection for aircraft, the forms of

the industry bulletin, development of the aircraft inventory through the year 2000 with a prognosis and specification of annual requirements in aircraft, helicopters, on-board equipment, and ground equipment.

The 28th session was held in the USSR from 27 to 29 March 1984 and dealt with the methodology of collecting information regarding fundamental methods and means of technical diagnosis pertaining to aviation technology, a method for collecting data and organization of aircraft maintenance, rendering the uniform regulations for flight suitability for commercial aircraft more precise, a method for evaluating the status of aircraft and helicopters from the standpoint of corrosion and collecting information on attacks by corrosion, summarizing experiences involving the use of sampling methodology in analyses and evaluating the reliability of aircraft, and a program for the development of the aircraft inventory of CEMA member nations through the year 2000.

The 29th session was held between 25 and 27 September 1984 in the USSR and dealt with basic methods and means of technical diagnostics in use by airline companies of CEMA member nations, with collection of statistical data on design zones and components of agricultural aircraft and helicopters attacked by corrosion and investigated the influence of surface adjustments of aluminum alloys upon their protective characteristics. In the area of creating unified regulations covering flight suitability of CEMA member nation aircraft, the council dealt with the proposed regulations for gliders, with the preparation for approving the regulations pertaining to commercial aircraft and the directive on procedures involved in mutual recognition, preparation, coordination, and approval of changes and supplements to the regulations. The council also dealt with criteria for evaluating the technical level of newly produced civil aircraft and with unified requirements for the structure of a technical proposal and a design for a new civilian aircraft.

The 30th session was held in Cuba from 5 to 7 March 1985. The program of the session included an analysis of means for the technical servicing of civilian aircraft with a goal of standardizing and unifying servicing, unified regulations covering flight suitability for gliders, the text of an international draft treaty on the recognition of unified regulations covering flight suitability, protection of the environment against aircraft noise and emissions, a plan for scientific-technical and production cooperation among CEMA member nations for the years 1986 through 1990, with an outlook toward the year 2000. The council also dealt with the beginning time frame of the validity of the unified regulations pertaining to flight suitability for commercial aircraft in CEMA member countries, requirements for future aircraft for the transportation of large-dimension heavy cargoes, experiences involving the utilization of diagnostic equipment imported from capitalist countries, procedures for working out the main directions of development with respect to the aircraft inventory for local aviation, small mechanical devices for washing aircraft, means of objective control and making the plan for the work of the Scientific-Technical Council more precise for the years 1985 through 1986.

Overview of Completed Research Projects and Output Materials

1. Technical Project for a Multipurpose Aircraft With a Maximum Payload of 800 kg in a Transport Version
2. Technical Project for a Main Line Short-Range Aircraft
3. Technical-Economic Requirements for a Main Line Medium-Range Aircraft
4. Methodology for Determining the Economic Efficiency of Utilizing Aircraft in Agriculture During Operations
5. Sample Method for Analyzing and Evaluating the Reliability of Civil Aviation Equipment Operated by Airline Companies
6. Perfection of the System for Collecting, Processing, and Analyzing Information Regarding Defects in Civilian Aircraft Equipment
7. Technical Project for Aircraft Used in Agriculture With a Payload of 1,000 to 1,300 kg and 1,800 to 2,500 kg
8. Model Structure for a Technical Project for an Aircraft (Helicopter)
9. Model Structure for a Technical Project for New Aircraft Utilized in Agriculture by CEMA Member Nations
10. Technical Project for a Multipurpose Helicopter With a Capacity of 400 to 600 kg
11. Technical Requirements for a Helicopter With a Capacity of 1,000 to 1,300 kg
12. Technical-Economic Requirements for an Aircraft for Local Transportation With a Capacity of 3,000 kg
13. Analysis of the Experiences of CEMA Member Nations in Economizing With Aviation Fuels and Increasing the Fuel Efficiency of Their Aircraft Inventory
14. Methodology for Selecting Caulking and Sealing Materials for Agricultural Aircraft Equipment and Evaluating the Adhesive Characteristics of Coatings Under Conditions of Exposure to Agricultural Chemicals
15. Proposed Special Design Characteristics for Agricultural Aircraft, Undertaken for the Purpose of Providing Protection Against Corrosion
16. Evaluation of the Protective Characteristics of Coatings During Tests Under Conditions of Accelerated Aging and Permanence of Coatings Under Stress
17. A Report and Program of Additional Work Conducted Along the Main Directions of Lowering the Consumption of Aviation Fuels

18. Sample Technical Requirements for Aircraft
19. Justification of the Economic Feasibility of Adjustable Variations of Transport Aircraft in Civil Aviation on the Basis of Existing Operating Principles
20. Proposal for Evaluating Coatings From the Standpoint of Durability in an Environment Exposing Them to Agricultural Chemicals
21. Proposal for the Selection of Suitable Metals for Cladding in Protecting Materials
22. Proposal for Increased Efficiency of Scientific-Technical Cooperation Within the Framework of VTR XI-16 on a Contractual Basis
23. Technical-Economic Requirements for a Short-Range Main Line Aircraft
24. Progressive Methods of Technical Maintenance and Repair Pertaining to Agricultural Aircraft Equipment
25. Unified Directive Regarding the Structure and Form of the Industrial Bulletins and Procedures for Their Introduction to Civilian Aircraft of CEMA Member Nations
26. Report on the Fulfillment of the Program for Processing Requirements for Anticorrosive Protection of Agricultural Aircraft Equipment
27. Technical-Economic Requirements for a Multipurpose Aircraft With a Maximum Commercial Payload of 800 kg in a Transport Version
28. Technical-Economic Requirements for Aircraft Used in Agriculture With a Carrying Capacity of 1,000 to 1,300 kg and 1,800 to 2,500 kg
29. Perfecting of the System of Technical Services for Large-Capacity Aircraft Under Operating Conditions in CEMA Member Countries
30. Maintenance and Repair of IL-62 Aircraft Without Subjecting Them to General Overhaul
31. Program for Scientific-Technical Cooperation Among CEMA Member Nations in the Area of Activity Applicable to VTR XI-16 for the Years 1984 Through 1990 on a Contractual Basis
32. Methodology for Forming a Program To Expand the Civilian Aircraft Inventory of CEMA Member Nations Through the Year 2000
33. Technical-Economic Requirements for a Multipurpose Helicopter With a Carrying Capacity of 400 to 600 kg
34. A Mathematical Model of Realistic Operations Involving Aircraft Equipment Under Conditions Applicable to an Airline Company

35. Program for Scientific-Technical Cooperation in the Area of Civil Aviation for the Period Through 1990
36. Methodology of Research Applicable To Providing Protection Through the Use of Lacquers and Other Existing Means
37. Prognosis for the Technical Development of Air Transportation in the Area Applicable to Perspectives for the Development of Aircraft and Problems Connected With Their Introduction Into Operations
38. Method for Collecting Information on Fundamental Methods and Means of Technical Diagnostics Applicable to Aircraft Equipment
39. Method for Collecting Data Regarding Forms of Organization Applicable to Technical Maintenance of Aircraft Utilized by Airline Companies of CEMA Member Countries
40. Rendering the Unified Regulations Pertaining to Flight Suitability of Aircraft (ENLG-S) More Precise
41. Method for Evaluating the Status of Aircraft and Helicopters From the Standpoint of Corrosion
42. Method for Collecting Information on Attacks by Corrosion in Aircraft and Helicopters
43. Summarization of Experiences Involving the Use of Model Methods of Analysis and Evaluation Pertaining to the Reliability of Civilian Aircraft Equipment in the Hands of Operators
44. Program for the Expansion of the Civilian Aircraft Inventory Operated by CEMA Member Countries Through the Year 2000
45. Information on Fundamental Methods and Means of Technical Diagnostics Pertaining to Aircraft Equipment in the Hands of Airline Companies of CEMA Member Countries
46. Directive on Procedures for the Mutual Recognition, Preparation, Coordination, and Approval of Changes and Supplements to the ENLG-S Regulations
47. Unified Regulations Pertaining to Flight Suitability for Civilian Transport Aircraft (ENGL-S)
48. Procedure for Collecting Statistical Data on Zones and Components of Design Elements for Agricultural Aircraft and Helicopters Attacked by Corrosion
49. Research on the Influence of Adjustments to Surfaces of Aluminum Alloys Upon Their Protective Characteristics
50. Criteria for Evaluating the Technical Level of Newly Produced Transport Aircraft

51. Unified Requirements for the Structure of a Technical Proposal and Design for New Civilian Aircraft

52. Analysis of the Means for Technical Servicing of Civilian Aircraft and Working Up a Proposal for Their Standardization and Unification

The above-listed overview points out the richness of the activities of the Scientific-Technical Council over the period under consideration. The focal point of the work involved particularly the establishment of requirements for parameters applicable to newly developed aircraft and helicopters, both in transport versions and also for special agricultural purposes. The activity of the council in the area of working out new unified regulations applicable to flight suitability of transport aircraft and gliders for use by all CEMA member nations was no less demanding. It would have been impossible to effect such demanding tasks without international cooperation rendered by member states.

Some of the above-listed results of research were approved directly by the council with recommendations that they be utilized by member states. The council presented particularly important research results to the Permanent CEMA Commission for Civilian Aviation, where they were approved as binding recommendations for CEMA nations. Materials pertaining to the specification of parameters for newly developed or future types of aircraft equipment were turned over to the appropriate permanent CEMA commission for utilization in the development and design of new types of aircraft.

The Federal Ministry of Transportation disseminated all approved final materials to interested organizations in civilian aviation or made them available to the Czechoslovak aircraft industry for use.

In case of need, individual materials can be viewed at the Federal Ministry of Transportation in the civilian aviation section.

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PROGRAM FOR ECONOMIC, SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] The draft of a significant document--The Main Directions of Economic and Social Development in Czechoslovakia for the Years 1986-1990 and the Outlook for the Period Through the Year 2000--was submitted for discussion prior to the 17th Congress of the CPCZ. This is a compendium of intentions and goals designed to be implemented during the Eighth 5-Year Plan which tie in, in the spirit of the general line of a developed socialist society, with the previous three 5-year plans. The newly specified tasks are irreplaceable prerequisites for speeding up socioeconomic and societal development, as demanded by the intentions adopted by the 15th and 16th Sessions of the Central Committee of the CPCZ.

The principal goal, which the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia follows, is the consistent improvement of the standard of living of the populace, the satisfaction of material and spiritual requirements of the population at a qualitatively higher level, the strengthening of the population's living and social securities, and the formation of constantly more favorable conditions for the harmonious development of man.

This is a long-term and essentially permanent task which our society is fulfilling in a concentrated and diligent manner under the leadership of the CPCZ. Much has been accomplished in this area even during the previous 5-year plans.

All of that which has been accomplished thus far--and it is necessary to stress this--was based on honest and self-sacrificing creative work on the part of our people. Even into the future there will be no other way to speed up socioeconomic development than the way of creative activity to improve the efficiency of the social product and the quality of work while adhering to the principles of strict economy in every area. Simply said--a higher degree of the standard of living and the strengthening of the social securities for the population can be attained only through still more intensive creation of the means necessary to accomplish these ends.

To assure the growth of these means is the fundamental task of long-term economic strategy involved in the planned proportional and dynamic development of the national economy. For the period of the next 5 years, the above-mentioned

strategy is contained and specifically outlined precisely in the draft of the Main Directions, in which it simultaneously sets forth the prerequisites for the further continuation of successful development to the end of our century. This not only increases the significance and the import of the subject document, but, at the same time, clearly expresses its programmed character--the effort to develop creative forces for the benefit of man and his life in peace, friendship, and cooperation.

To attain decisive progress in economic development in our country it is essential that, in harmony with the conclusions of the economic consultation of CEMA member countries at the highest level in June 1984, universal efforts be undertaken to develop economic socialist integration with socialist countries, particularly with the Soviet Union. That is why the Main Directions already reflect tasks of the Comprehensive Program of Scientific-Technical Progress for CEMA Member Countries Through the Year 2000, which had been adopted at the extraordinary session of CEMA at the close of last year.

Boosting the creation of resources requires the universal intensification of the entire national economy on the basis of speeded-up scientific-technical progress and the more ready utilization of its findings, the making of effective structural changes in production, improving the quality of management and planning activity, improving the utilization of economic organizational instruments, the growing participation of workers in management, the raising of their qualifications and initiative.

These are by no means small or even simple tasks. However, they reflect the intentions designed to achieve further increases in the standard of living and its quality, as well as of social securities in a completely realistic manner. It is precisely because the above intentions are to be achieved that they cannot be softer, lesser, or simpler. It is a simple expression of a proportion--it is not possible to live better than we work.

However, did not our forces and capabilities grow during the Seventh 5-Year Plan; did not our production base increase; did not our workers gather adequate experiences in the realization of previous tasks which, in comparison with their starting opportunities, seemed to be just as difficult and complicated as are those of the present? The 5-year plan which has just concluded showed, above all others, that our people are capable of reacting correctly to altered external and internal economic conditions, of finding adequate forces within themselves to overcome complicated problems and to create conditions for accelerating development.

The strategy through the year 2000 expects to accomplish--in comparison with the level of 1985--a growth in national income by more than two-thirds given the same rate of increase of labor productivity. This requires that all necessary conditions be created as early as the Eighth 5-Year Plan. What are these conditions?

To accelerate and intensify the introduction of contemporary results of scientific and technical development into production and social practices. To lower the energy-intensive nature of the national economy and to attain

declines in the consumption of energy resources in the formation of national income by 2.9 percent per year. To reduce the consumption of heating oils in the production of electricity and heat by at least 30 percent. By more rationally managing the use of metals during the course of the Eighth 5-Year Plan, savings of 2.5 million tons of ferrous metals and 70,000 tons of nonferrous metals are to be achieved. By 1990, lower the transportation-intensive nature of the economy roughly by 10 percent. In harmony with previous tasks, assure the decline in the share of the costs of materials in outputs by 1.5 percent per year.

On the basis of additional increases in efficiency and a deeper commitment of Czechoslovakia with respect to the international division of labor, attain a more rapid growth in turnover in foreign trade in relation to the growth of national income. Primary attention should, therefore, be devoted particularly to the development of economic cooperation with the USSR, primarily the realization of the program of development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation through the year 2000.

The directives for economic and social development is becoming an irreplaceable handle for the development of activity in every sector. Simultaneously, it is acting as a fundamental orientation for the development of worker initiative for all our citizens. An organic part of the discussion of the draft of the Main Directions is, therefore, even the search for the best ways and methods to accomplish the intentions submitted. It is only through dependence on results which have been attained in the development of the economy that it is possible to accomplish that which the Main Directions are proposing for the subsequent development of the standard of living of the people--for example, a growth in real income by 11 to 13 percent, assurance of harmony between pricing, wage, and social policies, perfection of the developed system of health care and social welfare, of the school and education system, improvements in the level of dwelling, development of the commercial network, and expansion of paid and public services.

The Main Directions devote extraordinary attention to the protection and creation of the environment as an inseparable component of the standard of living of the people and to the fundamental prerequisite involving socialist care for man. For the Eighth 5-Year Plan, a minimum of Kcs 17 billion is allocated for ecological activities, which is more than double the amount expended during the previous 5 years.

The Main Directions of Economic and Social Development in Czechoslovakia for the Years 1986-1990 and the Outlook for the Period Through the Year 2000 specify decisive targets and goals, the realization of which touches the life of every one of our citizens in their effects. Consequently, they must become a matter for all people in the true sense of the word.

These are demanding tasks, the realization of which demands great effort, but they are realistic tasks. Their accomplishment is in the interest of the further growth of the material and cultural level of the people, in the interest of universal development of our society, but also in the interest of further strengthening the economic and defense potential of our country, which will thus be the best contribution made by socialist Czechoslovakia to strengthen socialism and world peace.

NEW FREEWAYS DESCRIBED

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Jan 86 pp 1-2

[Interview with Eng Zdenek Sikula, director of the Freeway Directorate in Prague, by Karel Felt: "To Utilize But Also To Conserve"; date and place not given]

[Text] We cannot imagine a trip by automobile from Prague to Brno or Bratislava without a freeway. A rapid, safe, and comfortable journey makes it possible for us to get to the South Moravian metropolis from the capital city in 2 hours. In addition to this most heavily traveled freeway, we already have a number of other tens of kilometers of the freeway network which is intended to lace through our entire republic in the next century. No one surely has any doubts that the costs for building and repairing freeways are high; that is why it is necessary to not only maintain the freeways, but also to conserve them. We talked about the problems connected with our freeways with the director of the Freeway Directorate in Prague, Engineer Zdenek Sikula.

[Question] How many kilometers of freeways are already in operation in Czechoslovakia?

[Answer] Over the entire territory of the republic, there are more than 500 km of freeways. During the past 5-year plan, an entire segment between Prague and Brno and Bratislava was completed--that is to say, part of the D-1 and D-2 freeways. Another 20-km sector of the "Prague" D-5 freeway from Prague to Beroun was opened; motorists are already utilizing 25 km of the D-11 freeway from Prague to Hradec Kralove, another 14 km of the D-1 freeway from Brno east to Holubice. In Slovakia, 70 km of the D-61 freeway from Bratislava in the direction of Piestany was activated. In Bratislava itself, a unique railroad and freeway bridge--the Heroes of Dukla Pass Bridge--was opened and, complete with its approaches and underpasses, measures 7 km in length; in the High Tatra Mountains, 25 km of the D-1 freeway from Ivachnova to Liptovsky Hradok and 8.4 km of the same highway between Presov and Licartovce in the direction of Kosice was also opened.

[Question] What sectors do the plans count on in the upcoming 5-year plan?

[Answer] Motorists will gradually receive additional tens of kilometers of freeway for use. Construction is continuing on the D-5 freeway, not only in

the direction beyond Beroun, where a 10-km sector will be completed to Bavo-ryni, but construction is supposed to begin on a sector from Plzen in the direction of Prague. Construction of the D-8 freeway to the GDR between Prague and Usti nad Labem will continue. We expect to complete additional kilometers of the D-11 freeway to Hradec Kralove in the area of Trebestovica-Libice and on the D-47 highway we expect to hand over part of the sector between Holubice and Vyskov. In Slovakia, we will continue in the area of Bratislava by building an additional bridge. Further, the D-61 highway will receive a spur heading toward Trencin in the area of Chocholna-Nemsova, as will highway D-1 which will continue from Liptovsky Hradok to Poprad and from Licartovce to Budimir, which will form the final connection between Presov and Kosice.

[Question] The costs of building freeways are high; the difference between the price of 1 km and individual sectors, however, will clearly be significant....

[Answer] The average listing of costs per kilometer would not tell the story. A decisive role is played by the terrain in which construction is undertaken. However, it does not only depend on the ground features but also on the profile of the land and the elevation. For example, in the sector of highway D-1 between Km 60 and 65, the cost per kilometer was around Kcs 18 million. In this area, the freeway body had already been under construction in the past. On the other hand, in the area of Usti nad Labem, where the terrain is broken, where the ground is hard, and much bridging needs to be done, the costs per kilometer are around Kcs 220 million. This value understandably includes the costs of additional work connected with construction of the highway. This includes the bridging over railroad tracks, adjustments of the River Bilina, and complicated relocation of perhaps all types of municipal service networks. Understandably, construction of sectors in the High Tatra Mountains is also expensive and will also be expensive in the area of Zilina, because in these locations tunneling is being considered as a variant.

[Question] Surely repair of the existing highway net is not cheap and simple either?

[Answer] The guarantee period for the entire project is 18 months and 30 months for the actual freeway roadbed. Where the surface is made of reinforced-concrete mixture it has not thus far been necessary to repair the roadbed, other than renewing the joint seals and smaller sectors where the problem was largely repair of the irregular surface. Asphalt-concrete mixtures, however, do not tolerate as much and these portions must be repaired along entire sectors. The greatest problems are caused by weather. If the repair work is to be of high quality, it cannot be conducted during freezing weather.

[Question] A problem is also caused by damage to the freeway surface through overweight cargo vehicles; how do you fight against this abuse?

[Answer] This matter falls primarily into the jurisdiction of the police. Practically, until 1984, we were not weighing trucks. The stipulated standard for weight per axle is 10 tons. Some foreign shippers abused this fact by shifting cargo from two trailers into one before their vehicles entered

Czechoslovak territory. We found that, on average, every third foreign trailer was overloaded. We utilized the experiences of our Hungarian colleagues and last year weighing was introduced for the first time in Slovakia. Some vehicles were denied permission to enter Czechoslovakia.

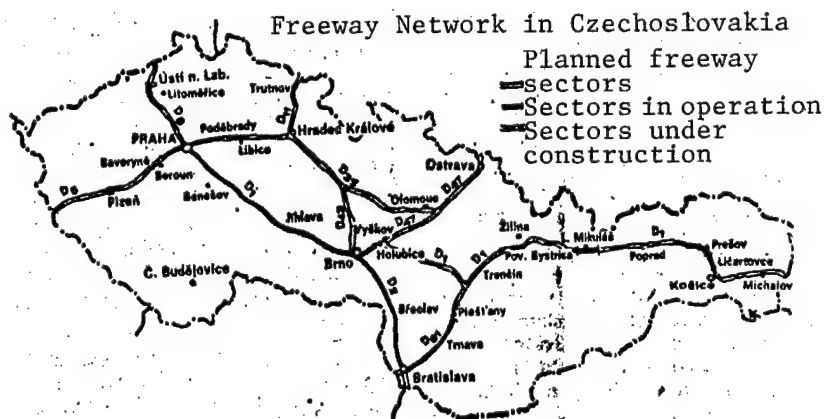
[Question] How is regular maintenance of the highway network accomplished?

[Answer] I will take as my example the D-1 highway from Prague to Brno. In this sector we have five highway repair and maintenance centers. Each one takes care of roughly a 50-km section and its headquarters is located roughly in the middle of the sector for which it is responsible. These centers take care of the regular maintenance of the freeways and of safe operations. Naturally, there is much more work in winter. They regularly patrol the sectors for which they are responsible, but cannot make a round trip in less than 3 hours. Thus far, we have not been able to solve this problem. And particularly on the Bohemian-Moravian Highland the weather changes quite often and the situation on the freeway changes rapidly. The vehicles are prepared to set out at any moment. This applies both to those which plow the snow, and also those which spray the highway with chemical solutions. Our centers are in close cooperation with the highway sections of the police so that we react rapidly even in response to a radio call.

[Question] How are the automatic devices which report icing conditions utilized?

[Answer] Two were installed on highway D-1 and one on highway D-2. The Czech Socialist Republic has had poor experiences with the prototypes of reporting devices. One of them is located at Km 120 and the other at Km 144; both are unreliable. The reporting device on highway D-2 at Sekulje, which is of Swiss manufacture, is working well. We are installing a similar device at Km 144 near Velke Mezirici, where the existing one has already been dismantled. The Swiss device can be augmented with an automatic dispenser of salt solution. However, the foreign device is costly and that is why intensive work is going on with respect to developing a domestic high-quality and primarily reliable device.

[Question] Thank you for the conversation.



ACADEMICIAN CONSIDERS RELATION OF SCIENCE TO ECONOMY

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Jan 86 p 3

[Article by Academician Premysl Rys: "Is the Relationship With Respect to Science Changing?"]

[Text] When, at the beginning of this 5-year plan and on the basis of the stimulus provided by the 16th Congress of the CPCZ, we prepared the program document entitled "The Main Directions of Development and Application of Czechoslovak Science During the Seventh 5-Year Plan," some skeptical voices were heard immediately. To some it seemed that we were devoting overly much attention particularly to the question of "application" of science--figuratively said, they claim that we were holding a science sale at cut-rate prices. This is a very serious view.

The mission of the academy, as it is expressed in the law and in the requirements of the party, actually does not consist of providing some kind of "assistance" in solving problems of economic practice (even though they might seem particularly weighty at the moment), but consist primarily and especially in caring for the development of findings of the theoretical foundations of natural, technical, and social processes. It is only through respecting this fundamental meaning of scientific work that it is possible to fulfill the goals which are not only characteristic for science in a socialist society, but are directly based in law. Only if we are capable through active work to contribute to the development of world science and, in this respect, particularly to international scientific cooperation between socialist countries, will we also have the opportunity of drawing knowledge from this treasure house. On the other hand, we were starting out from a worldwide justified experience: The concept of so-called pure science, of scientific research which strives to attain knowledge exclusively for the purpose of its own development, is on the permanent decline. A tendency toward oriented research is prevailing, that is to say, a tendency toward the direction of research work which would tend to solve tasks which are interesting scientifically (since they constitute efforts to determine the ways of solving fundamental theoretical problems), but which are also of interest from the practical standpoint because research is conducted in areas having a high probability of utilizing the results. Nuclear physics, solid-state physics, fracture mechanics, cybernetics, optical electronics, molecular genetics, genetic engineering, etc. These are only randomly selected terms from the dictionary of modern science

which represent areas and directions of activity about which probably nobody has any doubts as to their meaning being far greater than the private fancies of researchers.

However, some fears expressed by the skeptics insofar as the extent of the involvement of the CSAV and the SAV in solving tasks of our economic practice did, to a certain extent, come true. Despite considerable efforts to have the expenditures which the academy incurred at the expense of its own basic research in trying to bring the results to an economically usable stage returned to it, we have, thus far, not been fully successful. The barrier of regulations and legal standards can be overcome only gradually even if, today, there is hope of an acceptable solution. Nevertheless, we believe that we have achieved a significant success in this particular period: We proved specifically and clearly that expenditures for science do not represent any kind of luxury or a purely unreturnable expense item, but primarily represent a rationally placed investment.

We have good reasons for reaching this optimistic conclusion. When, at the end of the 5-year plan, we attempted to summarize the most significant results of cooperation with practice, we reached a relatively surprising conclusion. It consists of the quantity and specificity of such results whose contribution can be readily documented in terms of value. For example: Utilizing the method of determining and extending the life expectancy of energy facilities--according to calculations made by the users themselves--leads to a savings of at least Kcs 800 million. Introducing the radiometric method of determining concentration of coal dust in thermal electric power plants makes possible annual savings of 1 million tons of coal. The production of fodder proteins from sulfite waste liquor at Paskov, the realization of which was fundamentally contributed to by the academy, is attaining a value of about Kcs 250 million per year. The application of depotocin, a newly developed veterinary drug, also leads to a gain of about Kcs 250 million per year.

A listing of results of this type with similar contributions, or contributions which are an order or two of magnitude lower (nevertheless, we are still talking about millions), would be very long indeed. There is no room for it here. The unjustified impression could arise that we are trying to use respectable numbers to cover up the knowledge of our own weaknesses and shortcomings--that we are disproportionately accentuating the merits of the academy and that we are forgetting our partners in the enterprises and developmental work sites and advanced schools without whom these successes would not exist, no matter how much we would "apply" them. I would rather stress something else: In the effort to achieve final effects and the attainment of findings through to a measurable economic contribution, we, for the most part, do not remind people of the extent and essential nature of research work which preceded the result. However, we are aware of the fact that a considerable portion in the balance of practical contributions of science, as we are summarizing it toward the end of that particular period, frequently has its origins at a time when this society, with a largess characteristic of socialism, began to create concentrated basic research in a highly energetic manner.

In conclusion, mention of a group of considerations pertaining to existing experiences based on cooperation between the academy and practice, which perhaps offer themselves directly. As has already been written, a large number of specific results were achieved during the present 5-year plan. We can claim with impunity that they number immeasurably more than at any time in the past. I will not now investigate whether this is so because we have now, as a result of increased social interest, done better in the organization of "accounting" than ever before in this area or whether we actually exerted more effort in this area. However, I am firmly convinced that the latter was decisive, but it will surely be more useful if more specific conclusions are left to those more qualified to make them. I will endeavor to respond to another question: Is the relationship between the economic sphere and science changing? If I start out from the limited circle of experiences which the workplaces of the academy have acquired (and this must not necessarily be representative--after all, we account only for 8 percent of our entire scientific research base in terms of manpower and only about 7 percent in terms of budget), then I must say that the answer is yes. The interest in having science cooperate in solving economic tasks is now considerable. Some demand miracles and right away. However, the number of those who have a realistic attitude toward science is growing. They consider it primarily as an opportunity whose utilization presupposes knowledge, difficult work, and enthusiasm. Frequently, there are even risks which are absolutely unacceptable from the standpoint of existing criteria for success.

These are people and collectives whose courage is not blind because it is the courage of politically responsible citizens of a socialist society. The universal support of those who are prepared to take on this responsibility of mature managers is the core of the way toward intensification of economic and social processes. In other words, it even leads to a shift in utilization of the results of science and technology in our society which is higher by a whole order of magnitude.

5911

CSO: 2400/153

ENVIRONMENT MINISTER REICHELT ANSWERS LISTENERS' QUESTIONS

DW231129 [Editorial Report] East Berlin Domestic Service in German at 1600 GMT on 17 January 1986 carries a 45-minute recorded "Listeners Forum" program in which Dr Hans Reichelt, minister of environmental protection and water conservancy, answers listeners' questions about his ministry work.

He notes that "91.7 percent of all households is connected to the central drinking water system." Another "2 percent is connected to the drinking water systems of agricultural production cooperatives or enterprises." Since the 8th SED Congress, "a total of 1.2 million citizens in roughly 4,500 communities have been connected to the central system. This year some 100,000 citizens in about 600 communities will be connected to the central drinking water system. That is about 20,000 people more than last year." Reichelt adds that "this year about 80,000 households in villages will be connected to the sewage system. According to a decision by the GDR Council of Ministers last year, additional measures are envisaged to support the economic mass initiative of designing projects in villages, allowing cooperatives and enterprises to build small waste-water clarification plans with simple means."

Answering a question about drinking-water protection areas, Reichelt notes that unlike many other countries, the GDR has 9,000 such areas that are defined and established by kreis or bezirk assemblies and are subject to specific restrictions regarding the use of fertilizers in the vicinity of ponds or waste water disposal in ponds. Observance of these restrictions is supervised by water management and environmental protection standing commissions and by local hygiene aktifs.

The minister says that good progress has been made during the last 5-year plan period in reducing industry's water requirements. The reduction amounted to 38 million cubic meters of drinking water. The next 5-year plan envisages a total of about 35 million cubic meters. That will not be primarily attributable to the construction of new water works, but to various water conservation measures by industrial enterprises.

Asked about the GDR's future environmental policy, Reichelt states that the policy conserving natural resources will be continued and intensified in the coming years. Last year, energy conservation saved "roughly 16 million tons of raw lignite," while "70 percent of the growth in the energy sector" was the result of more economical energy consumption. In addition, pressure

gasification for city gas production was further intensified and industrial waste heat better utilized. Other measures for the conservation of natural resources in the interests of environmental protection were the increase in the procurement of secondary raw materials to 13 million tons last year and the recycling of 82 percent of industrial waste products.

Reichelt reports that "in the last 5-year plan period his ministry and other industry ministries agreed on 2,000 subjects of scientific-technological cooperation in a number of industrial and agricultural fields." For the next plan period an agreement was signed under which "130 projects will be implemented for more economical utilization of raw materials as well as effective production without, or with the smallest possible occurrence of, waste products."

Finally, Reichelt describes environmental protection as an international task and notes that the GDR has cooperated in that area for many years, in particular in the scope of CEMA. The power industry has developed flue gas desulfurization facilities, which are currently being introduced at the heating and power stations of the Leipzig and Karl-Marx-Stadt bezirke. The procedure is being developed further, the minister says, and other countries' experiences are being utilized. The production of dust extraction facilities will be increased.

According to a decision by the GDR Council of Ministers in September last year, environmental inspectorates and water inspectorates have been set up by the Ministry of Environmental Protection and the bezirk councils, which help factories take measures to reduce environmental burdens and improve environmental conditions, and which naturally supervise the observance of the respective legal provisions.

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CSO: 2300/180

CERAMICS INDUSTRY MINISTER ADDRESSES 'LISTENERS' FORUM'

DW230736 [Editorial Report] East Berlin Domestic Service in German at 1600 GMT on 16 January, in its series of "listeners' forums," introduces Professor Karl Gruenheid, minister for the glass and ceramics industry.

Initially Gruenheid points out that his responsibility extends to "the cellulose, paper, and packing materials industry" as well. He adds that his sector comprises "eight combines with a total labor force of 115,000 people." Citizens, are mistaken, he says, if they believe that the major line of products in his sector is consumer goods; that accounts for a mere 30 percent of output. "As much as 70 percent out of products go to the construction sector, the electronical engineering and electronics branches, the furniture industry, and other branches of our national economy as supplier products."

Answering a listener who wonders about the raw material situation for industry, Gruenheid states that raw materials are ample indeed, "with more than 90 percent of them coming from domestic sources." The GDR is self-sufficient in the supply of vitreous sand, china clay, lime, and soda." Besides, this sector largely uses secondary raw materials, especially waste paper and cullet. In general, he adds, the mines from which the materials are obtained are open-pit.

For the benefit of a Frankfurt/Oder listener, Gruenheid reports that included in his sector is "a combine for ceramics machine building; the Thuringia combine at Sonneberg." It exports machines primarily to the Soviet Union, but also to other socialist countries. "We have also set up a ceramics factory in Cuba," the minister points out.

As for the application of microelectronics in his sector Gruenheid cites two examples: the application of such technology to paper manufacturing "to ensure uniform paper quality," and the "new glass pane factory that was recently commissioned and that applies GDR-made operational, measuring, control, and regulating technology exclusively, manufactured by the Robotron Combine." He adds that the batches in the GDR's glass and china industry are controlled by microelectronic devices.

When the discussion turns to paper quality, Gruenheid warns that high-grade paper is produced from cellulose, and cellulose "is expensive. Therefore we use paper containing no wood pulp only where it really should be used, for

example, for dictionaries and long-lived printing products for a similar nature." Production in the GDR amounts to "just about a million square meters a year." Waste paper accounts for 50 percent of the raw material in GDR paper production, he notes. Normally wood-pulp paper is used.

Turning to his sector's supplies the GDR microelectronics industry, Gruenheid says that his industry supplies "glass paste, powdered glass, and glass substrates" to the microelectronics sector. By "glass substrates" he means, for instance, "optically high-grade, very smooth, glass disks to which electronic circuits are applied. And glass powder is necessary to smooth and finish the surfaces of semiconductor components."

In conclusion, the minister responds to the complaint of a listener about the lack of porcelain pieces supplementary to, and matching, existing sets. "Perhaps we have experienced a time lag in that respect. We must step up our efforts in that respect this year. We do plan to increase production of supplementary articles by 80 percent this year, the minister declares.

/9599

CSO: 2300/181

ECONOMIC APPLICATION OF RECENT SCIENTIFIC PROCESSES DETAILED

Karl-Marx-Stadt FREIE PRESSE in German 25 Oct 85 (supplement) p 6

[Excerpts from speech by Dr Herbert Weiz, Deputy Chairman, Council of Ministers GDR and Minister of Science and Technology, on the 11th Science and Technology Congress at the Karl-Marx-Stadt Advanced Technical School]

[Text] This 11th Science and Technology Congress is marked by the fact that it is taking place at a time during which the GDR is preparing for a significant social high point, the 11th SED Party Congress. Mastering advanced science carries decisive weight in the international class conflict in whose course the prevention of a nuclear inferno requires maximum efforts on the part of the forces of progress. "The more steadily and the more dynamically socialism develops, the more it increases its economic strength and heightens its potential, the more convincingly it brings its advantages to bear, the more powerfully will it influence the fight for peace and a happy prospect for the peoples." These words, spoken by Erich Honecker at the 10th Conference of the SED Central Committee, are chiefly addressed also to those who, through their creativity and diligence, contributed much to this effort, in other words, the country's researchers, engineers, and innovators.

The outstanding role played by the natural sciences springs from the new quality of the contest between man and nature, as it is embodied by the scientific-technological revolution. This tremendous upheaval in the production forces, which we have been recording over the past 3 decades, has its roots in the discoveries of the natural sciences and is sustained by it today more than ever before.

Big Contribution to Required Speed-Up

Constantly new progress from research and technology shows that the scientific-technological revolution continues to take place with a high degree of dynamics and will open up new horizons by the year 2000. The entire arsenal of physics, with its penetration into atomic and subatomic regions, with its new theoretical concepts of space and time, of substance and energy, has by far not yet reached the limits of its effectiveness. The same applies to chemistry, for example, handling macromolecules, it applies to biology with the discovery of the genetic code and ways of influencing heredity information, and, last but not least, it applies to mathematics. The image fashioned already by

Bernal, to the effect that science is increasingly changing from being the servant to becoming the mother of production, is very accurately reflected by current developments.

The international tempo of science growth and its expression in terms of technology continues undiminished high and there is every indication that it continues to grow faster. Along with the development and introduction of new technology, with the combination of science and production, there takes place a reshaping of great economic potentials and the socialization of production assumes new dimensions.

The development level of the production forces in the GDR, their material-technical base, points to a broad and profound effectiveness of the natural sciences. We have efficient combines whose projects and technologies embody directly applied natural science.

The significant increase in labor productivity, the renewal of production, and the refining strategy, such as they are to be implemented by 1990 and beyond, up to the threshold of the next century, hold a wealth of tasks in store especially for natural-science-technological research. The mastery of the key technologies, the growing criteria for savings in human and materialized labor, the concerns of quality and reliability, the efficient utilization of natural resources, environmental protection--all of these constitute a big challenge to research. If we realize that the GDR shares in the world's science potential with about 1.5-2 percent and that it can point to a vast range and large number of promising research directions, then we can clearly see the need for wise selection. The way that assures us of the necessary breadth and depth of our search area leads only via an increase in our own performance and above all via scientific-technological collaboration with the USSR and the other CEMA countries.

We can fall back on important preparatory work when it comes to the far-sighted orientation of natural-science-technological research to the new requirements in keeping with the 10th Central Committee Conference. The "Main Directions and Focal Points of Natural Science and Technology during the period of 1986-1990 and beyond to the year 2000," as adopted by the party leadership and government, in a very specific fashion outlined the kind of change to which the material-technological base and the products and technologies are to be subjected.

The contribution of the Karl-Marx-Stadt Advanced Technical School to the implementation of the main direction is also characterized by a high requirement addressed to the natural-science foundations, above all to selected fields of mathematics, physics, and chemistry. Corresponding to the tradition and profile of this Advanced School, emphasis is placed here on microelectronics and data processing, the technologies of the metal-working industry and the light industry, as well as the refining of raw materials into high-grade working materials. Microelectronics and data processing must make the biggest contribution to the required speedup and, in turn, inescapably demand a peak scientific level. Making the unavoidable way to maximum integration (VLSI technology) practicable just happens to mean that we must master the basic technologies constituting its foundation in physical and chemical terms.

It is just as clear that development will not stand still. The continuation of structural element integration into the third dimension is of great interest; the international press recently reported on the first steps taken here in the laboratory. Such studies at the TH [Advanced Technical School]--such as those on the further development of CMOS technology, on structural elements on isolated substrates (SOI), on the design and testing of special circuits--are, so to speak, waystations from which one must continue in a goal-oriented manner. Here we must stress the close tie-in between basic knowledge in physics and new technological applications, such as in new metal-coating technologies, new types of ion sources, and other equipment in vacuum and thin-layer technology.

We can observe something similar regarding performances in the field of automation technology, working processes in machine-building, the use of robot equipment in flexibly automated production sectors requiring little human attendance--in other words, achievements which here, at the Advanced Technical School, are closely connected with the names of such professors as Budig, Meyer, Weber, and Wirth.

New Serviceability for "Average Working Materials"

New results in neighboring fields, altered economic conditions often makes something that is already known--and that, for the time being, has been filed away--technologically very worthwhile again. In other words, what we have here is a kind of constant revision of the entire arsenal of the natural sciences, constant re-evaluation for technology or for new products, starting with the specific economic facts of life. We have had good experience with this kind of approach from the work done in the main direction of raw materials and working materials.

New light has been cast on the methods of surface refinement in order, so to speak, to give new practical value to the "average working materials"--which are available at low cost. At the focus we have here highly-refined working materials with defined microstructure, based on the technological application of solid-body-physics research above all. Nitride-containing layers, composites made on an ion base, superhard too working materials, wear-resistant surfaces--this is where the Karl-Marx-Stadt Advanced Technical School must defend a reputation with the physics/electronic structural elements and chemistry/working material technology sections--and that has to remain so. Such scientists as professors Hamann, Marx, and Weissmantel vouch for that.

The requirement for consistently pursuing the way of refinement is addressed above all also to the chemists at the Advanced Technical School. Their contributions to new functional and construction working materials, to their development and production, must be promoted especially from the viewpoint of the properties to be attained, the raw materials to be used, and the effect on the environment.

One could cite other examples from the work of the TH, such as drying processes improved for efficient energy use or tasks involving the improvement of household appliance quality in connection with consumer goods development. In each case we can see that essential impulses for natural-science research and its boundary areas to technology spring from the main directions that were adopted.

It was not without reason that we placed utmost emphasis on making sure that the yield from patents would grow also in the natural-science-technological research installations. The TH looks very good with 36 patents per 100 employees in research in 1984. This high level is also expressed by the fact that a method for making hard-substance-layers developed here was given an award this year as an invention that was particularly significant to the national economy.

We must likewise not forget that the arsenal made available by mathematics and data processing has likewise become more complete and more efficient. This undoubtedly includes the results with the modelling of processes which were achieved at the Advanced Technical School; this plays a big role in the natural sciences and in technology, as, for instance, in the flow of gases and liquids, as well as in heat exchange and substance exchange. These have already been used in industry on several occasions.

Interdisciplinary work must be developed further, especially also in the development and creation of the necessary research equipment. The tools with which new laws are wrested from nature are often obtained only in the course of the creative work process itself. Commercially available standard equipment is almost always used as an aid. Relying upon it means risking a situation where we copy only that which is known--and that means a loss of time.

I expressly welcome the initiatives aimed at strengthening the equipment building capacities at the colleges and especially here, in Karl-Marx-Stadt. It is extraordinarily valuable for the intensification of our research work that the production effort has been roughly doubled in 1985 compared to the preceding year and that the students are being used for this purpose on a large scale.

The 10th Central Committee Conference emphasized production cooperation between the combines as clients, as technically powerful users, and the colleges and academy institutes. At this time, we already have 130 general agreements between college institutions and combines.

Natural scientists should consider it their responsibility to attend to the way of their results all the way to production readiness--up to the temporary change of their place of employment. This speeds up not only the transfer phase but above all also broadens their view for that which is technically practicable and for starting points for further research.

All of these experiences and conclusions can be supported with specific examples especially at the TH, particularly from the work of the college-industry complexes. What is being done here for the development and implementation of the latest solutions in the field of machine-tool-building is really very respectable.

Here I include, for example, the milling teaching and research facility which was placed in operation in honor of the 40th anniversary of liberation together with the Fritz Heckert combine; the plant is worth about M4 million and makes it possible to transfer research results achieved by the Advanced Technical School smoothly into product development programs of the combine and thus to improve the quality of training. Here we might also mention the technical exercises on automated production requiring little attendance and microelectronics.

Collaboration in CAD/CAM processes must also be given high marks for the sake of the rapid dissemination of the latest scientific discoveries. The CAD/CAM center at the Karl-Marx-Stadt TH--which is being built with the help of the "Fritz Heckert," Textima, Polygraph, and Robotron combines, and in coordination with the Dresden Technical University and the Magdeburg Advanced Technical School--must accomplish important tasks which will benefit the entire national economy.

Through the five-year plan for basic research, we must stake out specifically accountable performance targets the most significant of which will be anchored in the Science and Technology State Plan. Government orders for science and technology will in the future also continue to constitute the core here. The TH is presently directly involved in nine government orders. The participation of the individual sections is widely differentiated.

On the basis of the guidelines issued by the 10th Central Committee Conference, the Council of Ministers in September adopted proposals for fashioning economic relations between the industry combines and the installations of the academy as well as the colleges. They are to take effect as of 1986 and corresponding legal regulations will be passed shortly. The economic advantage for both sides must be spelled out above all in the performance contracts which must be entered into for each research task to be accomplished through production cooperation. Because 43 percent of the research studies at the TH are already being financed in a contract-committed manner, we have good prerequisites here for the next steps.

Special Attention to Young Blood

Activities, such as they are taking place here at the Advanced Technical School for CAD/CAM designers and technologists, must be made effective in a suitable manner also for the natural scientists. From that viewpoint, I believe that training mathematicians with more profound technical knowledge, such as it is being given here in Karl-Marx-Stadt, is a good route to go. It is no less important to keep the mathematical-natural-science knowledge of engineers, designers, and technologies at the latest level.

To ensure an efficient natural-science-technological potential, as required by our future tasks, it will be important above all to devote maximum attention to our new generation. What we need is a patient effort in order to inspire our youth constantly for the fields of natural science and technology and to reduce any reservations the young people might have.

The living example set by experienced scientists, who again and again introduce our youth to difficult science problems, is a big help here. The work of the young researcher teams, which was praised highly at the 12th Parliament of the FDJ, points to the great possibilities available here.

It is a fundamental finding of the classical authors of Marxism-Leninism that modern science and technology give the proletariat the means for successfully building the socialist and communist society. The scientific-technological revolution produces the equipment that indispensable for the developed socialist society and for the advance toward communism.

[Biographical Data]

Comrade Dr. rer. oec. Herbert Weiz, Deputy Chairman, Council of Ministers GDR and Minister of Science and Technology

Comrade Dr. Herbert Weiz was born in Cumbach, Gotha Kreis, in 1924. He grew up as the child of a worker family and attended grade school. Between 1938 and 1941, Comrade Weiz graduated from business school. He has been a member of the KPD/SED since 1946 and a member of the Free German Labor Union Federation since 1948. Starting in 1946, he studied at the Friedrich Schiller University in Jena and graduated as economist in 1951. During that year, he started his 3-year correspondence course study at what at that time was the Dresden Advanced Technical School. In 1952 and 1953 he was plant manager of the Optima VEB in Erfurt. In 1954, Comrade Weiz became main administration chief in the Ministry of Machine-Building.

In his capacity as first deputy of the plant manager at the Carl Zeiss Jena VEB in 1955-1962, he played a big role in the development of this world-renowned optical equipment enterprise. In 1962, Comrade Herbert Weiz earned his degree as doctor of economics and during that same year he was appointed to membership in the GDR Research Council. Between 1962 and 1967, Dr. Herbert Weiz was state secretary for research and technology. Since 1967 he has been deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers GDR and in 1974 he became minister of science and technology.

Comrade Herbert Weiz has been a member of the SED Central Committee since 1958 and has been an elected deputy of the People's Chamber since 1963.

For his achievements he was honored with the Gold, Silver, and Bronze Fatherland Order of Merit, with the "Banner of Labor" Order, Step I, and three times as activist; he also has other decorations.

Comrade Dr. Herbert Weiz is married and has three children.

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CSO: 2300/142

MARKET FORCES AFFECT COMBINE'S PRODUCTION, EXPORT STRUCTURE

East Berlin SOZIALISTISCHE FINANZWIRTSCHAFT in German Vol 39 No 6 (signed to press 21 Oct 85) pp 6-7

[Excerpts from the contribution by Dr Volkmar Dietze, chief bookkeeper of Wolfen Film Factory VEB, parent plant of the Wolfen Photochemical Combine VEB, to the central discussion with the chief bookkeepers of centrally managed industrial and transportation combines in Leipzig]

[Text] On Experiences in the Organization of an Efficient Production and Export Structure. How Does the Chief Bookkeeper Actively Influence This?

The accomplishment of the challenging tasks for raising the efficiency of foreign trade operations requires the chief bookkeeper also to constructively contribute to the more efficient organization of the production and export structure of combines by the further processing of commodities, to the improvement of technical parameters, the reduction of costs and, as a result, to increased export profitability. What have been our experiences?

The development of the production and export structure is determined on the basis of the further processing conception. This guarantees comprehensive decisions which have also been coordinated with all sectional conceptions of the further processing strategy, and this procedure has proven worth while. The most up-to-date and product related development lines of science and technology, investments and production and export efficiency thereby directly affect the evolution of the production and export structure.

Comprehensive and Thorough Analysis

The sectional conceptions of the development of the production and export structure are drafted on the basis of comprehensive and thorough as well as product group related analyses. The chief bookkeepers of the combine and the combine enterprises are fully involved in this work. The analysis is oriented mainly to the following issues:

-- How far does the current scientific-technical standard of output and products guarantee the maintenance of the market position achieved with respect to exports?

-- Is the scientific-technical advance work sufficient to expand the market position by the future output and future products intended for export?

-- What is the manner of our response to changed market conditions and customer preferences, and how long is our delay?

-- What was the volume of output and what were or are the products manufactured to fulfill the export plan?

-- To what extent does production and export efficiency in the combine ensure the greatest possible national efficiency?

Oriented to the International Market

We make sure in our combine that its production and export structure is oriented in the long term to the development trends of the international market situation. We thereupon arrive at conclusions on combine specific emphases for the speed-up of further processing in production and products, defining the production and export structure needed to safeguard our present and future market position. The increase in export efficiency achieved in our combine is largely due to a production and export structure organized consonant with the requirements of the international market situation.

We intend to smoothly continue with this method by the development of the production and export structure fixed in the further processing conception for the 1986-1990 Five-Year Plan period.

Important Experiences

-- The evolution of long-range and stable export lines is the main approach to the achievement of the combine's structural policy required for the achievement of the greatest possible efficiency.

-- The highest possible scientific-technical and production organizational standard of the manufacture of export products, a long-range and guaranteed production definition coupled with the planned proportional development of the entire chain of cooperation in the national economy and in international specialization relations represent the material foundation of stable and efficient export lines.

-- Earlier export emphases must be examined forthwith to see whether they will continue to apply. It is therefore necessary to ascertain the changes due to scientific-technological advances as well as to constantly analyze the continuing structural changes in production and foreign trade at the international level and to arrive at the proper conclusions therefrom.

-- The precise definition of the production and export structure is the more effective, the better the basic directions of the development of production and exports coincide with those of the research and development, investment, further processing and efficiency policy of the combine. In this spirit, conceptions for the development of the production and export structure have

been incorporated in the further processing conception for the respective five-year plan period.

-- Product group advisory councils operate to ensure a smoothly efficient production and export structure. They are appointed by the general director and headed by technical directors of the parent plant or combine enterprise directors. The combine's chief bookkeeper as well as the chief bookkeepers of the combine enterprises permanently collaborate with these councils to define the production and export structure. They examine development trends and submit their own proposals for management decisions on the basis of comprehensive and thorough analyses as well as discussions with experts.

The methodology described has greatly contributed to the fact that our combine has so far been able to largely and efficiently meet the national requirements on the development of the production and export structure.

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CSO: 2300/150

BRIEFS

1981-85 ACHIEVEMENTS IN FORESTRY--Over the past 5 years the workers and engineers in the republic's 77 state owned forestry enterprises have proved themselves to be reliable partners of the national economy by supplying rough timber and resin punctually and in the required assortments and by steadily increasing consumer goods production. In total, more than 52 million cubic meters of rough timber were supplied over this period. A great share goes to the processing of, all in all, 12.7 million cubic meters of wood from snow and wind breaks, particularly in the southern Bezirke. This year a total of 23,500 hectares has been afforested, that is 2.3 percent more than planned. The foresters also accomplished great achievements in cultivating young woods. With 34,300 hectares, the largest area to date has been cleared and cleaned this year. Over the next 5 years this area is to be doubled. The cultural tasks of the forests are also increasing. To date 31 projects for creating forests for recreation have been realized, which provides better possibilities for leisure time and relaxation for 6 million citizens.

[Excerpts] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Dec 85 p 2] /9599

CSO: 2300/178

NEW BRIDGES, HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION PLANS

AU051331 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 4 Feb 86 p 1

[Correspondent's report: "Transportation Plan--Two New Bridges To Be Built on the Danube--The Construction of the M-1 Highway To Be Finished--Earthwork on the Budapest Ring"]

[Text] Our highway network increased by more than 300 km in the 6th 5-Year Plan period. The modern thoroughfare between Hatvan and Gyongyos, the 6-km Hegyeshalom border traffic facility connecting highway, full-width highways between Tatabanya and Herceghalom and between Budapest and Ocsa, as well as the public road stretching from Ocsa to Orkeny were all built during these years. As we were informed by Kalman Hegyi, head of a department of the Ministry of Transportation, in the eighties the ministry was primarily striving to create relatively comfortable traveling conditions on the already existing highway network.

In view of this aim 326 public road junctions were reconstructed in 5 years. In order to accelerate traffic and to ensure passenger's safety, by-pass roads were built around 1,365 bus stations for vehicles of mass transportation. A length of 67 km of passing lanes were built and 605 km of roads were widened, the less travelled roads to 6 meters and the busier ones to 7 meters. Partially through council support, 98 km of bicycle roads were constructed. The previous two-lane traffic was replaced by four-lane traffic on 18 km of roads. We succeeded in strengthening the pavement of 3,205 km of roads from available funds, and 72 km of connecting roads were built. As many as 17 medium and large public road bridges and overpasses were completely reconstructed.

Although at a slower rate than previously, the highway construction program will continue this year too. The M-1 highway stretch between Torokbalint and Herceghalom will be put into operation in the second half of the year and thus the highway between the capital and Tatabanya will be complete. On the M-5 highway, earthworks are to be continued after Orkeny; according to plans, the highway will extend up to Kecskemet by the end of the plan period. The earthworks of the M-0 ring are expected to begin this year; according to plans, the connecting ring between the M-5 and M-6 together with the bridges over the Danube and over the Soroksar Danube Branch at Diosd will be put into operation by the end of the decade. Some 2,500 kilometers of road pavements

will be strengthened during the 5 years and some 300 public road junctions will be reconstructed.

Good news for pedestrians is that three overpasses above Road No 71 on the northern shore of Lake Balaton will be put into operation this year. A new public road overpass is being built above Road No 70 at Dinnyes. Similar projects are being built at Fuzesabony and Kiskunahallas. The second phase of reconstruction of Road No 33 winding through the town of Tiszafured will also start. A new road will be constructed at Pecs to ease the burden on the crowded Road No 6.

We were also informed that the construction of a bridge over the Danube at Szekszard will commence in 1988 or 1989. Among the tasks of the second half of this plan period, there is also the cantilever widening of the Danube bridge at Baja. A new bridge will be built on the existing pillars over the Tisza at Polgar. If financial conditions permit, a new Tisza bridge will be built at Szolnok to facilitate local and transit traffic.

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CSO: 2500/198

MAJOR GENERAL, GYORGY KERI, NEW FIRST SECRETARY OF MHSZ

Budapest NEPHADSREG in Hungarian 4 Jan 86 p 3

[Editorial report] Major General Gyorgy Keri was appointed First Secretary of the Hungarian Defense Association (MHSZ). The appointment was made public on an unspecified date by Major General Lajos Morocz, State Secretary in the Ministry of Defense. The meeting was attended by members of the General Staff of the Hungarian People's Army and the leadership of the MHSZ.

Bio information on Gyorgy Keri was presented by Lajos Morocz.

Major General Gyorgy Keri was born in Budapest, in 1938 into a working class family. In 1953, he became a student at the Ferenc Rakoczi II Military Secondary School. After graduation, he continued his studies at the Communications Department of the Unified Officer School. After his promotion to officer's rank, he worked in a number of commanding officer positions, and subsequently worked at a number of units as an independent Communist Youth League (KISZ) committee secretary. In 1971, after he completed his studies at the Miklos Zrinyi Military Academy with outstanding results, he worked at the Hungarian People's Republic (MN) Political Main Group Directorate, and subsequently at one of the departments of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee (MSZMP CC). In 1982, he was appointed political department chief of a corps size unit [seregtest], and at the same time, he was promoted to the rank of major general.

Major General Gyorgy Keri joined the party [MSZMP] at the age of 22, and since 1983, he is a member of the MSZMP's People's Army Committee.

CSO: 2500/197

PRAGUE TV INTERVIEWS FRENCH MINISTER OF STATE

LD232219 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Interview with French Minister of State Gaston Defferre by unidentified correspondent on 23 January in Prague on CSSR-FRENCH economic cooperation -- live or recorded in French with superimposed Czech translation; no video available]

[Text] [Unidentified interviewer] Mr Minister of State, your talks have just ended with the Czechoslovak premier, and this evening you will be signing a long-term agreement on economic, trade, and industrial cooperation between our two countries. In this context, I would like to hear your assessment of the current state of Czechoslovak-French cooperation in these spheres, and what prospects your visit creates for the further development of mutual contacts.

[Defferre] The agreement I will be signing this evening on behalf of the French prime minister together with Mr Potac, the chairman of your State Planning Commission, is certainly an important one, because in France we hold the view -- and I should say that your officials are of the same view -- that the level of trade exchange and of industrial and technological cooperation between France and Czechoslovakia is not yet satisfactory. It is in the interests of both countries to alter this situation, to raise the level, and this is exactly what is envisaged in the agreement which has been concluded. It creates the necessary new framework for increasing mutual trade. What is important, of course, is the way in which this agreement will be used and implemented, because it could really help to develop our future relations to both sides' benefit, not merely to the advantage of one or the other country. I am sure that this agreement and these talks between our officials are useful for both countries and can have a positive influence on the future development of French-Czechoslovak relations.

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CSO: 2400/173

FUNDS TRIPS FOR HUNGARY TO BE CUT

AU271320 Prague VECERNI PRAHA in Czech 22 Jan 86 p 2

["(Pod)"--signed report: "The Bank and Foreign Currency"]

[Text] Prague--Last year the CSSR State Bank dealt with 5.9 million applications for foreign currency allocations. This year about 33 percent more applications will be able to travel to Yugoslavia than last year; this means that roughly 65 percent of the applications will be settled positively. The sum total of foreign currency for trips to Yugoslavia amounts to 9.5 million dinars, whereby the daily allowance will be increased from 1,500 to 2,000 dinars. The same norm will also be increased by about 10 percent for allocations for travel to nonsocialist countries, which means a daily allowance of \$17-20.

The number of citizens who will travel to nonsocialist foreign countries this year will slightly increase. In handling applications, priority will be given to citizens who have not visited a country with freely convertible currency [devizova cizina] since 1973.

As regards trips to Hungary, their number will be slightly cut down, because last year the amounts of allocated foreign currency were exceeded. Last year the interest in travel there increased 90 percent. This year citizens travelling to the Hungarian People's Republic will receive 3 million forints. The bank has cut down the norm for a stay in Hungary to 700 forints, and allows only two trips a year to the Hungarian People's Republic. The bank will cancel this measure in the course of this year's tourist season.

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CSO: 2400/172

CHRISTIAN PEACE CONFERENCE SUPPORTS USSR PEACE PROPOSALS

AU311452 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Jan 86 p 2

[CTK report: "For Complete Nuclear Disarmament. The Leadership of the Christian Peace Conference Welcomes the Latest Soviet Peace Proposals"]

[Text] Prague (CTK)--The latest extensive peace proposals of the Soviet Union contained in the declaration of Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, have also been welcomed by the leadership of the Christian Peace Conference. The statement which it adopted says, among other things:

"The proposal contains concrete and feasible steps for complete nuclear disarmament, which would replace the hesitant approaches of the past. It places dialogue in the first place, and it rejects a confrontation of strength. The Christian Peace Conference appreciates the decision of the Soviet Government to reinforce its proposals by unilaterally halting nuclear tests and the appeal that also the other side follows this example. This is a unique opportunity to embark on the path to disarmament on earth, prevent the militarization of outer space by supporting the Soviet approach to the key issues connected with a peaceful arrangement of international relations. At the same time it is necessary to reject all attempts that would want to besmudge these latest proposals.

"Christians and churches must be aware," the statement says further, "that the results of the Geneva meeting of highest USSR and U.S. representatives require their full support, because this is the only way which can safeguard life against the terrible consequences of an uncontrolled nuclear arms race. One has to halt the nuclear arms race and use all spiritual and material resources gained through disarmament for important development projects and the struggle against hunger."

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CSO: 2400/172

FOREIGN MINISTRY CONDEMNS ISRAELI 'HIJACKING'

LD061642 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] The Czechoslovak Ministry of Foreign Affairs has issued a statement on the hijacking of a Libyan passenger aircraft by Israel.

It states that during recent weeks there has been a considerable growth of tension in the Mediterranean as a result of increasingly provocative actions by the United States and its strategic ally Israel, in this very sensitive area of the world.

The progressive public of the world is seriously concerned about this sharp, very dangerous in its consequences, and long term campaign of pressure by the United States and Israel against Libya, which include, apart from political and economic blackmail, the provocative naval maneuvers on the borders of independent Libya. The arrogant hijacking of the Libyan passenger aircraft, on board which were important Syrian officials, is another stone in the mosaic of ill-will and force which is characteristic of Israeli policy toward the Arab countries of the area.

This act of air piracy, the statement goes on, is a clear violation of the norms of international law and an act of state terrorism. Together with the hijacking of the Egyptian civil aircraft by U.S. fighter planes, it represents a dangerous precedent which seriously threatens the freedom and security of international air transport.

The aim of the aggressive and provocative acts by the United States and Israel in the Mediterranean area and the Middle East which we are witnessing is to scare and provoke Arab states, in particular Libya and Syria, the principled and independent policy of which is a thorn in the flesh of Washington and Tel Aviv. The consequences of these aggressive acts mar efforts for a hopefully just and lasting solution to the Middle East crisis and seriously threaten international stability.

At the close the statement of the Czechoslovak Ministry of Foreign Affairs states that Czechoslovakia strongly demands the immediate end to provocations by the United States and Israel in the Mediterranean, which are a dangerous playing with fire. It sharply condemns Israel for its act of force against the Libyan passenger plane and firmly demands that it should cease similar terrorist acts.

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CSO: 2400/172

INTERVIEW WITH IRISH CP LEADER

AU311504 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 Jan 86 p 6

[Interview given by Michael O'Riordan, national chairman of the Communist Party of Ireland, to RUDE PRAVO staff journalist Dusan Rovensky during O'Riordan's "recent visit to Prague": "Against Imperialism, for the Rights of the Working People"--opening paragraph is RUDE PRAVO introduction]

[Text] During his recent visit to Prague, Comrade Michael O'Riordan, national chairman of the Communist Party of Ireland, granted an interview to RUDE PRAVO. He spoke about current issues in connection with preparations for the party's 19th Congress.

[Rovensky] Comrade chairman, how does the Communist Party of Ireland assess the current domestic political situation in the country and what tasks is it tackling?

[O'Riordan] First of all, I would like to stress that the situation in Ireland is characterized by economic crisis. One of its manifestations is unemployment, which is high both in the Republic of Ireland and in the part of Ireland that was annexed to Great Britain in 1901. About 17 percent of all manpower is affected by unemployment. But there are areas where this rate is much higher. The crisis has struck all basic branches of our industry as well as agriculture. As you know, this is an important part of our economy. The high rate of unemployment has resulted in another alarming phenomenon--a steadily growing number of people, tens of thousands of emigrants, are leaving our country for overseas, people who are unable to make a living at home.

[Rovensky] You have spoken about unemployment. How does it affect young people?

[O'Riordan] Young people are among the groups of our population that are hit hardest by unemployment. Young school leavers are looking for work in vain. Such a situation is unknown in the socialist countries, among them also in Czechoslovakia. Here young people need not fear being jobless after graduating from school.

The party organizes the struggle of unemployed people. We are active in helping families whose breadwinners have lost work. We are trying to alleviate their bitter lot. We are struggling with all our might against the attempts

of the ruling classes to transfer the severe repercussions of the economic crisis to the shoulders of the working people.

[Rovensky] What are the main tasks being tackled by the party in its political activity?

[O'Riordan] In 1921 the British ruling classes divided Ireland into two parts. In the south, the Republic of Ireland came into being and in the northern part of the country six counties were annexed to Great Britain.

This is a typical example of imperialist tactics epitomized in the slogan: Divide and rule.

There has been a certain development in this problem lately. On at least some questions, the government in Dublin now has the chance to state its opinion about developments in the north of the country. However, the unacceptable division of the country continues. In the political sphere we are waging a struggle against the attempts of the ruling classes to change our neutrality and to increase Ireland's dependence on the United States. For example, the government recently sent to the United States a delegation made up mostly of industrialists and bankers, who were supposed to negotiate about even closer economic ties with Washington. This at the same time means the risk of political ties and political conditions. Ireland is not a member of NATO. This is a thorn in the side of some forces, which would like to see us renounce our traditional neutral policy.

The Communist Party of Ireland fully supports the peace policy of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, including Czechoslovakia. We are resolutely opposed to the arms race, especially in the nuclear sphere, as well as to Washington's attempts to militarize outer space.

[Rovensky] What sort of tasks is the Communist Party of Ireland tackling as regards internal party life?

[O'Riordan] We are a small party. However, in no way does this mean that we have no political influence. Our party was founded in 1933--in view of the historical conditions--at the time when Nazism rose to power in Germany. This was a hard time, especially because the ruling classes in Ireland tended to support Hitler and his criminal regime.

Ireland is a country under the strong influence of Catholicism, a country in which anti-communism also struck root. It was under these difficult conditions that the party began and waged its struggle. Irish communists passed this test with honor.

We are now at the closing stage of preparations for the 19th Congress. It will take place in Belfast from 31 January to 2 February 1986. It will discuss the party's work in the preceding period and its future tasks. We will invite to the congress delegations of fraternal communist and workers parties, including a CPCZ delegation, a party with which we are linked by traditional internationalist ties.

As far as domestic political issues are concerned, we will discuss the crisis of the national economy and its repercussions, unemployment, and ways of lowering it. We will pay attention to the burdensome problems of young people who cannot find work and to emigration which, for economic reasons, has assumed great dimensions.

As regards foreign political issues, we will assume a principled attitude to the dangerous course of the policy of the United States and other NATO countries, especially with respect to the arms race, and will voice unequivocal support for peace and international detente.

We will naturally also deal with questions concerning the international communist movement. We will point out the significance of its unity on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and in the struggle against imperialism.

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CSO: 2400/172

AFGHAN TU LEADER INTERVIEWED ON TASKS, TALKS

AU231023 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 18 Jan 86 p 5

[Interview given by 'Abdol Satar Pordeli, chairman of the Afghan Trade Union Organization, to PRAVDA Editor Dusan Brabec: "Our Strength Is Internationalism"; date and place of interview not given; first passage is PRAVDA introduction]

[Excerpts] A delegation of the Central Council of Afghan Trade Unions (CCATU) was on an official working visit in Czechoslovakia a few days ago. It was led by 'Abdol Satar Prodelli, chairman of this trade union organization. On the occasion of the final negotiations of the delegations of the two trade union centers, Dusan Brabec, editor of PRAVDA's foreign-political department, asked Comrade Pordeli for an interview.

[Brabec] Comrade Chairman, could you give us an assessment of the results of your visit to Czechoslovakia?

[Pordeli] Our talks with the representatives of the Central Trade Union Council (URO) have affirmed our common opinions on the issues under discussion. During our visit to the CSSR, we acquainted ourselves with the achievements of the Czechoslovak people. We encountered everywhere the Czechoslovak people's solidarity with the Afghan people. At every step we felt Czechoslovakia's international assistance and that of other socialist countries, above all of the Soviet Union. We would like to express our gratitude to all Czechoslovak people for their truly fraternal assistance.

[Brabec] What is the current situation of the Afghan trade unions, one of the guarantors of the battle against the counterrevolution?

[Pordeli] The activity of our organization is developing under complicated and difficult conditions. Since the very days of the revolution in April 1978, the Afghan counterrevolution has been conducting an undeclared war against the DRA from Pakistani territory, with the support of American imperialism and China. The task of the Afghan trade unions is to organize the defense and safety of the people working in industrial and agricultural plants. The trade unions are standing in the first ranks of the broad campaign against illiteracy. It is also our task to effectively assist the leadership of the party and the

state in developing production and improving the Afghan people's living standards.

[Brabec] Can you tell us about the share of Afghan trade unions in the development of the country's economy?

[Pordeli] We are striving to make use of the experience of Soviet working people and of the peoples of other socialist countries. Our current visit to Czechoslovakia--we are very satisfied with its results--proves this. It is no secret that our trade unionists are being trained, and acquire experience, in your A. Zapotocky Central School of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement (ROH). Hundreds of our students are studying at your universities and vocational schools.

[Brabec] How is the organization of Afghan trade unions growing?

[Pordeli] At the time when you were preparing the interview with me in Kabul, 3 years ago, the trade unions had only several thousand members. Currently their 2,100 primary organizations have an organized membership of 250,000. During these years we succeeded in setting up councils of trade union organizations in all provinces. Our task is to participate in the work of local power agencies and, above all, as the most numerous organization of the national patriotic front to fight for the unity of all nations and nationalities in Afghanistan.

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CSO: 2400/172

READER'S LETTER CRITICIZES SHORTCOMINGS

AU151228 [Editorial Report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 13 January carries on page 5 a 2,300-word Vojtech Vesely article in the "Man as He Should Be" column, entitled "From Criticism to Actively Resolving Shortcomings; Dialogue on the Topic 'Personal Opinion and Approach To Phenomena Around Us.'"

The article begins by quoting the text of a letter sent to the PRAVDA editorial office by Michal Somorovsky from Senkvice in the Bratislava-environs district, who writes: "Esteemed editorial office, for 32 years I have been reading the daily press, which constantly reiterates the same things: We are struggling; we are fighting; we have failed to fulfill; we are lagging; laws are being violated.... But it also reports that 42.2 percent of complaints are justified; that 31.6 percent of food products are not up to Czechoslovak state norms. Most of our working people are conscientiously doing their duty. Be committed! Express your views! [Word indistinct] to it! Sure. So what?

"The press tells me other things, too,"--that a director is being investigated for squandering means; that a lot of cattle have died. "After holding functions for years, our 'committed' economic executives concede that they are working only at 20-30 percent of their capacity. Already two brigades are working according to khozrashchet [cost accounting] methods; for the others we still do not know how to organize work! And that, disregarding the fact that every working contract commits us to establish contractual conditions for every employee's work. The leading staff has problems with paying good specialists. But not with paying their proteges. The case of a director in Kutty (he was sentenced to 4 years) shows that laws are being circumvented. But I am sorry for the man; were every executive to be punished for similar misdemeanors, we would have no management. Then I read: Black funds are being set up for sportsmen.... Nobody has created a black fund for the technician as yet. Who knows why? Because the technicians' wages are recorded on paper. Sure, I can rob the black funds a bit also for myself, without risking anything.

"We have almost 1-year's worth of national income lying in stockpiles. We spend 30-40 percent more energy than more developed states. We scrap unwanted inventories worth millions every year. Who, and when, has ever been punished for all this? Sure, we working people have been--by higher prices and a lower purchasing power.

"These shortcomings exist not because they occur, but because they are allowed to occur. For comparison: a driver loses his wages for 1 day because of a misdemeanor. The premier informed us: We are putting construction projects in operation with delays.... Who is commissioning them too late? By the way, when we had one minister, the living standards were rising. Now we have three, and the living standards are dropping. What kind of management efficiency is that? One worker, one technician carries out as many as three functions. One minister has been split into three. But his function has remained only one.

"Years ago our share of the world market used to be 2 percent. Today the figure is 0.47 percent. Who is responsible for this? We will not tolerate opportunists in management positions. The very word used to fill people with terror. But now, now we tolerate them."

Somorovsky then cites further examples of misdemeanors, of nonfulfillment of duty, of inconsistency toward diverse violations of laws. "We have criticism and self-criticism," he said. "I can criticize my neighbor's clothing. I can conduct self-criticism because I have made a wrong assessment. But economic mistakes should lead to economic punishment. They used to call people conducting self-criticism pharisees. They tore their clothes and heaped ashes on their heads. And, most important, they were able to do without sanctions. Just imagine: 'Comrade Security Member, I self-critically concede that I drove through a red light. In future I will not do this!' This driver got a double fine for ridiculing the security man. The sausages are salty because they are produced by an automated machine. In winter we have failed to do this and that, because it was cold. So where does duty lie? The people who have become involved in something in our country--such is my experience--have burned their fingers, always."

Somorovsky concludes by asking: "One thing I would like to know: Does the slogan 'We will live as we will work' also apply to me and to my children? Because, compared to others, I work better, but live worse. I could go on writing forever. We need 40 billions for heating the housing quarters. When they build the apartments, was heating not needed? I would be interested to know: Where can one find justice in the instances cited above?"

Vesely states that he finds the letter likable because of its frankness, and then gives particulars about the writer: he is 40 years old, he is head official in charge of marketing in the Strojstav enterprise in Bratislava; he is not a member of the CPCZ; as a young man he used to be an official in the youth union; he graduated from the secondary vocational school, has three children, and commutes to work by train from his family cottage in Senkvice. His letter was not written as a sudden inspiration, it was the result of long reflection, Vesely states.

In his talk with Vesely, Somorovsky deplores that the more one works, the more one is regarded as an enemy by the others, who want to be left in peace.

Vesely says that Somorovsky's letter just points out the shortcomings, but does not look for ways out, for solutions, for rectification. "Meditations about the

number of ministries and the drop in living standards (?) resemble frivolous beer debates," Vesely points out; "It is difficult to accept as generally valid the claim that all who become engaged for something in our country, burn their fingers; and, finally, the question doggedly demands to be asked: Have the shortcomings (for instance that the economic executive staff is working only at 20-30 percent of their capacity) truly occurred in the way the letter describes them?" In his talk with Vesely Somorovsky recommends the implementation of the method suggested in the USSR during the preCongress discussion, namely to set up a control mechanism in enterprises which would not be dependent on the directors; he notes that some enterprises make decisions so inflexibly that they are incapable of responding to an order from the West in time; and that people are called committed who are merely doing their duty.

Vesely then sums up by saying that the rejection of hampering phenomena is positive only when it leads to specific, and not generalized, criticism; that a summary rejection of shortcomings is a "false alternative of personal opinion" and is, in fact "nonconformism which expresses inability to be well-adjusted and is sterile in practice, because empty negativism cannot yield anything positive. It is not sufficient merely to reject. However," Vesely says, "the unprincipled approval of everything is also false. This conformism is, paradoxically, concurrent with nonconformism, in that it yields nothing new." The only correct way, Vesely states, is actively to participate in the society's efforts and in the battle against obstacles and difficulties.

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CSO: 2400/172

CSSR'S CHNOUPEK CITED ON JAN HAJEK CASE

PM281848 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 16 Jan 86 p 11

[Report by Kjell Arne Strai: "Jan Hajek Case Moves Toward a Solution"]

[Excerpt] The case of Jan Hajek is moving toward a solution. This can be noted after Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek said during his talks with his Norwegian counterpart, Sverre Stray, that the authorities in Prague have been given a new impetus in the case and that they will look into it again.

Without committing himself Chnoupek said that in his view the matter ought to be able to be resolved in a positive fashion. For his part Stray said that it is most positive that the matter can now be settled.

Jan Hajek, 22, is the son of Jiri Hajek who was Czechoslovakia's foreign minister at the time of the Soviet invasion in 1968. For several years now the son has had a place at Oslo's Architectural College but has not been given an exit visa.

It is difficult to see what new impetus Chnoupek is referring to, but there have been strong reactions to the fact that Jiri Hajek's son has not been given a place at the technical high school in Prague, nor has he been allowed to study in Norway. If the matter is now about to be resolved he could either come to Oslo or be granted a place in Prague.

Chnoupek also stressed that it would be unusual if a Czech student were to be allowed to study abroad when Czechoslovakia has highly respected institutes of high education in the field in question. However, it remains to be seen whether this statement means that Jan Hajek will be allowed to study in Prague.

Jan Hajek has never been politically active, but his father, who is now over 70, is still an outspoken member of the Charter 77 human rights organization.

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CSO: 3639/72

CSSR: RUDE PRAVO ON U.S. SPACE SHUTTLE DISASTER

AU311149 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 29 January 1986 on pages 1 and 7 carries a 600-word dispatch by the paper's Washington correspondent Zdenek Porybny entitled "Tragic Disaster of the Challenger Space Shuttle." The dispatch reports in factual terms on the explosion of the space shuttle on 28 January soon after its launching, experts' opinions about possible causes, the search for debris east of Cape Canaveral, expected delay of next space shuttle flights, and past (Soviet as well as American) disasters in the history of manned space flights.

In the closing paragraph, Porybny then says: "Scientific research has always taken sacrifices. The risks involved in space flights are the highest risk of all. Such a risk was taken also by the crew of the 25th flight of an American space shuttle. Regardless of the aims pursued by certain circles in the United States in connection with the Challenger project, the death of Francis Scobee and the six other participants in the flight of the Challenger is the toll paid by man in his effort to unveil the mysteries of outer space. In this sense, the news of the tragedy of the Challenger is rightly being received with deep sorrow the world over."

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CSO: 2400/172

CPCZ, FRG DELEGATION DISCUSS ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS

AU262023 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 Jan 86 p 1

["Z"-signed report: "Exchange of Experiences on the Solution of Ecological Problems"]

[Text] Prague--On the basis of an agreement between the CPCZ and the SPD, the first session of the Standing CPCZ-SPD Working Group for the Environment was held in Prague on 21-22 January 1986.

The SPD legislation was led by Volker Hauff, deputy chairman of the SPD parliamentary group in the Bundestag. The CPCZ delegation was led by Vladimir Vedra, deputy chairman of the Chamber of Nations and member of the Presidium of the CSSR Federal Assembly.

During the talks, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, the two delegations briefed each other on the activity of their parties and exchanged experiences on the solution of ecological problems connected with improving the protection of the environment and its formation. Special attention was devoted to the utilization of effective technologies reducing air pollution, improving the purity of water, and eliminating waste. It was stressed that efforts for alleviating international tension and preserving and strengthening world peace are the fundamental prerequisite for the solution of these weighty issues.

Volker Hauff was also received by Michal Stefanak, head of the CPCZ Central Committee International Affairs Department. They exchanged views on the current international situation as well as on the development of relations between the CSSR and the FRG and the CPCZ and the SPD in the coming period.

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CSO: 2400/172

PRAGUE CITES PITRA, BENO AT PARTY CONFERENCE

LD191411 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2200 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Text]: The proceedings at the CPCZ and CPSL district and borough conferences in 62 localities throughout Czechoslovakia have confirmed that the delegates have given a critical, comprehensive, and relevant assessment of the results of the party bodies and organizations' work in implementing the conclusions of the 16th congress and of the subsequent Party Central Committee Sessions. The delegates have been speaking on the working people's specific participation in speeding up the national economy's all-round intensification, and have emphasized the need to raise the Communist's responsibility in promoting a more determined approach toward practicably implementing scientific and technological progress, reducing the material- and energy-intensiveness of production, and increasing society's productivity and the quality of all our work.

Frantisek Pitra, party Central Committee secretary, while addressing the district party conference at Dunajska Streda, stressed the important part played by that district's working people on socialist agriculture's successful performance. He noted that this created a good initial basis for successfully mastering the tasks of the coming 5-year period. It must be borne in mind, however, that agricultural production is far from stabilized, and still depends heavily upon the weather. This is all the more reason for us to set about creating necessary reserves and making use of the accessible findings of science and technology. The quality of production must be improved and production must be made less costly in agriculture as well, he noted. That is the aim of the measures taken in the management system. Work on the plans, and the way in which economic contracts are concluded, Comrade Frantisek Pitra stated, demonstrate that in many cases the stereotype of extensivity [as opposed to intensity] and the unwillingness to alter ingrained methods is still prevailing. The need to tighten up and improve supplier-consumer relations and to increase producers and distributors' joint responsibility for the range demanded by consumers and for the quality of products still has not been correctly understood in some quarters. The management system is being improved with a view to more quickly mobilizing the means of raising efficiency. The growing qualitative demands for sound nutrition and the growing consumption of foodstuffs vis-a-vis the growth in the population means that it is

necessary to intensify agricultural production in a systematic way. This primarily applies to its basis, which is crop production, Comrade Frantisek Pitra stressed.

Mikulas Beno, party Central Committee secretary addressing the district party conference in Trencin, spoke highly of the results achieved in that district during the Seventh 5-Year Plan, and spoke of the challenging tasks of the Eighth 5-Year Plan, especially this year's tasks. Their feasibility rests upon the assumption that Communists and the working people will take them to heart, understand them properly, and put them into practice at their workplaces in a systematic way through their diligent and creative work. Comrade Mikulas Beno stressed that speeding up scientific and technological progress is a task which forms the pillar of party policy. It is to this end that the improvement of the party's political, organizational, ideological, educational, cadre, and control work must be directed in all sectors. He went on to speak in detail on matters connected with improving internal party activities, consolidating the party's ideological unity and concerted action, and the way in which its leading role is executed. The task facing us, Comrade Beno said, is to more fully express the party's spontaneous ideological unity, its unity of action and of operation, in such a way that every primary organization is a guarantor of the fulfillment of party policy and every Communist an exemplary champion of its implementation. These needs must be expressed in the more thorough enactment of the CPCZ statutes so that the party becomes the true driving force in all spheres for bringing about the implementation of the conclusions of the 17th party congress, Comrade Mikulas Beno stressed at the district party conference in Trencin.

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CSO: 2400/173

LENART ADDRESSES SLOVAK MEDIA WORKERS

LD280021 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] A traditional meeting of representatives of the highest party and state organizations of the Slovak SR and leading representatives of mass information media and propaganda was held at Bratislava castle today.

The meeting was attended by members of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee Jozef Lenart, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; Peter Colotka, premier of the Slovak SR; Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; Viliam Salgovic, member of the Presidium of the CPSL Central Committee and chairman of the Slovak National Council; and other representatives.

Comrade Jozef Lenart in his speech stressed the importance of the forthcoming 17th CPCZ Congress, which will examine results achieved in the entire period of the building of advanced socialism and will set strategic goals for the current 5-year plan with the prospect for the beginning of the next millennium.

He stressed the exceptional importance of the latest Soviet peace initiatives for all mankind contained in the statement of Mikhail Gorbachev.

Comrade Jozef Lenart then stressed that the activity so far of mass media and propaganda confirms that our present all-society direction is felt in the contents of their activity. However, not always and not everywhere does it come across in the same way. The societal order is the same for everyone: To accelerate more considerably the positive trends of the all-round and comprehensive intensification and to increase productivity in the full sense of the world. He said that if journalism is to contribute effectively to the further dynamics of development it has to emphasize its leading character, relevance, timeliness and targeted character, facts and convincing arguments when forming correct views and attitudes.

In conclusion, Comrade Jozef Lenart expressed confidence that press, radio and television workers should continue to fulfill their mission as responsibly as they have up to now, and wished them many successes in their praiseworthy work.

BRIEFS

TV, RADIO UNIONS PLAN CONFERENCE--International cooperation in exchanging television and radio programs, joint action in acquiring transmission rights, and questions connected with the exchange [of TV broadcasts] via satellite will be on the agenda of the 5th World Conference of International Radio and Television Unions, which will take place in Prague from 18 to 23 February this year. Speaking at a press conference yesterday, Gennadiy Codr, general secretary of the International Radio and Television Organization (OIRT), reported that the event will be attended by some 200 representatives of 9 international radio and television unions comprising virtually all radio and television networks in the world. [Text] [CTK report in the "Brief Reports" column] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 31 Jan 86 p 2 AU] /9274

SRV ENVOY ENDS TOUR--Jan Risko, central director of Czechoslovak Radio and chairman of the Czechoslovak Union of Journalists, received today Vu Song, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, on the occasion of the end of diplomatic mission in Czechoslovakia. The achieved level of cooperation between both countries' mass information media was stressed in the course of the meeting. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1100 GMT 5 Feb 86 LD] /9274

THERMAL POWER STATION CONVERSIONS--Some Czechoslovak thermal power stations are being modified to also supply heat besides electricity: 14 power stations are to be modified in all--12 in the Czech lands and two in Slovakia. They should start the "combined production" of electricity and heat within the next 10 to 12 years. This modification will cost more than Kcs 5 billion but it will be well worth it: it will annually save 12.5 million metric tons of lignite, approximately one-fifth of the present consumption; it will help utilize turbines better; it will save water; and it will reduce pollution. The modification envisages reconstruction of 110 mw turbines and cooling towers, where the 250 degrees centigrade hot condensate used to be cooled and its heat energy escaped to the atmosphere. The condensate already is being used to heat in some places but it is not a simple matter, as the first experiences show. It also is costly: each kilometer of pipeline carrying heat from power stations costs approximately Kcs 25 million and sometimes even Kcs 45 million. Despite this, the advantages of the combined electricity and heat production in Czechoslovak thermal power stations are indisputable. The efficiency of coal utilization in power stations can increase from 38 percent to 75 or even 85 percent. [Summary] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 5 Feb 86 LD] /9274

SCIENTIFIC PLAN WITH DPRK--Prague, 30 Jan (CTK)--A delegation of the People's Korean Academy of Sciences signed here today a plan of scientific cooperation between the Czechoslovak and People's Korean Academies of Sciences for 1986-90, in conclusion of its week-long visit to Czechoslovakia. The delegation led by Vice President Pak Yong-hyop met President of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences Josef Riman today to review cooperation between the two institutions and prospects of intensifying their contacts. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1640 GMT 30 Jan 86 LD] /9274

INCIDENT AT CSSR BORDER--On Wednesday [22 January] at about 1445 56-year-old farmer Hermann Wegrath from Leopoldschlag, Upper Austria, was feeding deer close to the Austrian-CSSR border when suddenly our CSSR border soldiers appeared, detained him, and took him across the border to Oberhaid [spelling as published] for questioning. At about 2130 the farmer was taken to Wulowitz border checkpoint where he was released. After a first investigation by a joint Austrian-Czechoslovak commission it is assumed that the Austrian border was violated by the CSSR soldiers. Armin Hermann, head of the Austrian delegation, declared that although the Maltsch border creek is now flowing in a new bed farther south, this does not affect the course of the state border, and that Wegrath was clearly on the Austrian side of the border. The Czechoslovak side did not contest these findings. The officer in charge expressed his regret and assured that Prague will make every effort to prevent any recurrence of such incidents. [Text] [Vienna NEUE AZ in German 24 Jan 86 p 13] /9599

DISSIDENT IN PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTION--According to a report from the Kathpress Austrian Press Agency, the Czechoslovak authorities have admitted Augustin Navratil, a 57-year-old railway employee, to a closed psychiatric institution in Prague. This has been announced by the Committee for the Defense of the Unjustly Persecuted [VONS] which says the reason behind this forcible measure is that this brave Catholic was causing the authorities concern by his open letters which, nevertheless, were logical and set out important facts. His forced internment is evidence of the state authorities' intention not to investigate the legal case in question and to suppress justified criticism by declaring Navratil to be of unsound mind. In Prague Catholic circles, Kathpress adds, it is being emphasized that Navratil's letters, circulated in samizdat form, are largely the result of painstaking investigations which have exposed the authorities' lack of respect for citizens' rights and their misuse of the law. Particular attention has been aroused by the results of Navratil's investigations regarding the circumstances of the death of the secretly ordained priest Premysl Coufal. Navratil's investigations drew the conclusion that it was not suicide, as claimed in the official version, but that Father Premysl Coufal was murdered by members of the state secret service. [Text] [Vatican city International Service in Czech 1830 GMT 18 Jan 86] /12640

SOVIET TELEVISION IN BRNO--A transmitter for the central Soviet television network has been commissioned today in Brno. The equipment, which took 20 months to install at a cost of more than 10 million Koruna, receives the signal from a Soviet Gorizont satellite. Soviet television's program in color can be seen on Channel 52. Its coverage area is the same as that of Brno City's [Czechoslovak TV] second program. The transmitter will also improve reception of Czechoslovak TV's first program in Brno and the surrounding district. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1100 GMT 24 Jan 86 LD] /12640

TOP SCIENTIST INTERVIEWED ON SDI, DISARMAMENT

AU301919 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Jan 86 p 3

[Interview with Prof Dr Manfred von Ardenne by NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, date and place not specified: "The Conscience of the World Can and Must Force Peace on Earth and in Space"]

[Text] Prof Dr Manfred von Ardenne, director of the Dresden Manfred von Ardenne Research Institute, owner of more than 500 patents, member of numerous national and international societies, explained the dangers and the utopian character of the plans for creating an anti-missile shield in space in the NEUES DEUTSCHLAND article "'Star Wars'--A Suicide Project That Should Be Stopped" on 9 April 1985. The exposition led to the demand to immediately halt the useless arms race on earth and not to allow it in space from the very beginning. In a talk with one of our editors, Gerd Prokot, the world-famous scientist, who has done pioneer work in the fields of radio engineering, radar technology, electronic television, electron microscopy, and nuclear physics and over the past few years has increasingly dealt with questions of biomedical basic research, talked about topical political developments:

Gorbachev's Proposals Are Right After My Own Heart

Question: Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on behalf of the Soviet Union, put forward comprehensive proposals for freeing the world of nuclear weapons. How significant do you, as a scientist, consider the new Soviet initiative?

Answer: I agree with these proposals from the bottom of my heart and would put my signature to each and every issue. I am most deeply convinced that they do not contain anything which favors one side and is a disadvantage to the other. Due to the fact that opinions, arguments, and proposals by NATO governments and leaders of nonaligned states are taken into account, an excellent basis for agreements via negotiations has been created. The new Soviet disarmament initiative is a proof of love for peace and feeling of responsibility not only for the fate of one's own people, but for that of all peoples of our planet. I am sure that the proposals will encourage and inspire all those who are struggling to avert the threat of a nuclear inferno and to improve the international situation.

Gorbachev said that the 20th century has provided mankind with nuclear energy. The German physicists Otto Hahn and Max Planck had a major share in this. I very clearly remember the talks which I had the privilege to have with them in 1940-41 and how much these great researchers were concerned that the atom might be abused for purposes inimical to mankind. Their ideal always was the peaceful use of nuclear energy, and I know from my personal talks with them that a world without nuclear weapons was their supreme wish.

A Bold and Exciting Vision

Question: Which prospects do you see if the Soviet proposals are realized?

Answer: In his declaration Mikhail Gorbachev conjured up a bold and also exciting vision of a world, where the most terrible of all weapons of mass destruction are banished, irrevocably and forever. This is a fascinating thought for me as a scientist: to use the gigantic amounts of money which are made available for developing new weapons and perfecting existing weapons systems in order to solve the pressing problems of mankind. According to data provided by the United Nations, almost \$2 million are spent on earth per minute for armament, and 40 percent of all scientists are working in the military field.

Just think about the fantastic possibilities if the three-stage disarmament program proposed by the USSR were realized? Free of fear concerning a nuclear catastrophe, the solution of more and more exacerbating global problems could be tackled on a world-wide scope.

First of all, there is the struggle against hunger in the world. To solve this problem it would be necessary--with considerable expenditures--to make the people in the hunger zones able to feed themselves with their own productive power. By overcoming economic backwardness it would also be possible to solve such an important problem as illiteracy.

Great attention must also be paid to environmental protection and to reducing the ruinous exploitation of nature. This entails well-considered utilization of natural resources and transferring demand to those substances which occur in excessive amounts in nature or to methods which consume less material.

New energy sources could be tapped and the steadily radiating solar energy could be better utilized.

Major international efforts will be necessary in order to reach the goal of our dreams--industrial nuclear fusion. The process in which the sun gets its energy would be taken down to earth. Even today we can extrapolate that nuclear fusion plants will be enormously large, but that then their output will be enough to meet the energy demand of entire continents.

To Raise Ethics to the Level of Our Civilization

The trends already showing in computer technology to create very small structural elements by means of ultra-short-wave radiation would lead to new computer generations with properties that can be brought into connection with artificial intelligence.

The financial means that are saved could be used to thoroughly improve the communications sector in all respects. This would be a contribution to bringing people together and to increasing mutual understanding. Furthermore, it would be possible to undertake the high expenditures which are necessary to decisively improve the social infrastructure, particularly concerning the family.

In the health sector much more emphasis on preventive medicine would be possible, in which the approach of a crisis is recognized through measurements even before the outbreak of the disease, and this disease is then prevented by the timely control of the true causes. Much money is still needed to combat epidemics, diseases still uncontrolled today, such as cancer, multiple sclerosis, and others.

All these are enormous but therefore wonderful tasks. The precondition, however, is that a higher ethics, worthy of our level of civilization, prevails.

Prospects Which Are Worth Struggling For

Question: In your 9 April NEUES DEUTSCHLAND article you take up a quotation by Albert Einstein and call for "a new way of thinking if mankind is to persevere and develop to a higher level..."

Answer: I think the "new way of thinking" consists of peoples and governments learning the art of living together and getting along with each other. In the nuclear age, now less than ever before, there is no acceptable alternative to peaceful coexistence. The existence of nuclear weapons makes mankind most pressingly face the necessity of eliminating war as a means for solving contentious questions. A war waged with nuclear arms is no longer the continuation of politics with different means, as [Prussian General Carl von] Clausewitz stated, but it would be the end of any politics. In a nuclear duel neither the duellists nor their seconds would survive. Security can no longer be achieved by working against each other but only by cooperation.

There are already starting points in this direction which make me confident that common sense will win over nuclear folly. Here I think of the Joint Soviet-American Declaration of Geneva, in which the leaders of the USSR and the United States, Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan, affirmed that a nuclear war must not be fought, that there would be no winner in such a war. It also gives me satisfaction that the most recent Soviet

disarmament proposals were essentially received with a positive reaction. All this leads to the conclusion that these proposals provide pleasant prospects for the peoples, which are worth struggling for. We are facing a long and complicated path. But for the first time in human history there is a real chance to live to see the beginning of a lasting peace during this generation.

Question: The development of events has obviously reached a point where particularly responsible decisions are necessary and inactivity or delay might have catastrophic consequences...

Answer: Indeed, I believe that mankind faces a fateful decision, since it involves existence or nonexistence. Either development is channeled into peaceful paths or the danger of self-destruction for Homo sapiens balloons. Unfortunately, it was not possible in 1985 to achieve a change for the better. Nevertheless, it was possible--as Erich Honecker stated in his New Year's message--to make important progress in this direction, which are an encouragement for everyone who is concerned with a peaceful future of the peoples.

I am glad about this opinion and I think that 1986 may become a year of change. The Soviet proposals open up real possibilities for that. It would be a disastrous error to miss that chance. Those living today must tackle this task if they also want to enjoy the blessings I mentioned before. Therefore, Western statesmen--keeping in mind the responsibility toward their own peoples--should react to the Gorbachev offer in a constructive way.

Moratorium--A Practical Step

Question: What do you think would be the significance of a USSR-U.S. agreement on the cessation of all nuclear tests?

Answer: This would be an extraordinary significant step for halting the perfecting of nuclear weapons. As is known on 6 August 1985 the Soviet Union stopped all nuclear tests for the period up to 31 December as an advance commitment and a gesture of goodwill toward the United States hoping and expecting that the United States would join this initiative. Although this has not happened, the USSR has now extended its unilateral moratorium for another 3 months, that is, up to 31 March 1986. I very well understand that this decision was not easy for the Soviet Union, since particularly over the past few months the United States has pushed through a nuclear test series with all its might.

A moratorium agreed between the USSR and the United States, which should subsequently be joined by the other nuclear powers, would be a practical step--from three different points of view--for eliminating nuclear weapons:

1. In order to build new weapons or to modernize existing ones they must be tested concerning their possible effects.

2. If they cannot be tested, there is less probability that the relevant nuclear weapons will be used, since one cannot be sure that they work, and how.

3. Stockpiles which are not tested would become outdated and would have to be thrown out in the long run.

Apart from the military-strategic aspect, I would like to point out the political-moral effect of a test ban. It will reduce distrust and have a positive influence on the climate for negotiations which yield results. In addition, the observance of the moratorium can be reliably verified by national technical means and, if necessary, by on-site inspections.

I deplore that to date the United States has not joined the Soviet moratorium. I think one of the major reasons for rejecting the test ban is that the United States is carrying out certain nuclear tests in view of the so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative."

Concept With a Nuclear Hitch

Question: But the advocates of "SDI" do reason with the fact that it is a "non-nuclear defense concept."

Answer: This may sound great to the public, but it does not in any way correspond to the actual facts. For instance, it is a fact that the United States has been experimenting for quite some time with X-ray lasers for military use. But X-ray lasers are "pumped up" by nuclear explosions. That necessarily means that within the "SDI" program nuclear weapons would have to be transported into space. This would not only be a violation of the Treaty on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems (ABM Treaty) but also of the 1963 Test Ban Treaty, which prohibits nuclear explosions in space and in the atmosphere, and of the 1967 Outer Space Treaty. The concept also has, as the example shows, its nuclear hitch.

Impenetrable "Shield" Is a Utopian Idea

Question: Since the "Star Wars Project" was officially started 3 years ago, competent scientists have again and again pointed out that sufficient defense against incoming swarms of nuclear missiles is impossible if one judges from human standards. Has this assessment changed?

Answer: Although "SDI" is only in the research stage, as has been repeatedly stressed, and various versions are discussed, it is becoming clear--as I already stated on similar occasions--that an impenetrable defense shield in space against swarms of incoming missiles is a utopian idea. The internationally renowned American physics Nobel Prize laureate Hans Bethe said in an interview: "With the nuclear bomb, the concept of war, the concept of defense, has totally changed. In World War II

defense was very important, and the British won the battle of Britain because they were able to shoot down 10 percent of the German planes. Today this would be totally useless. Even if one were able to shoot down 90 percent of the attacking planes and missiles, one would still be dead. The country would still be totally destroyed." Therefore, Bethe called the decisions in favor of "Star Wars" "a very stupid decision."

The same conclusion was also reached by Prof Hans-Peter Duerr, director of physics and astrophysics at the Munich Max-Planck Institute. "Even 100 nuclear warheads with an average explosive power of 50 Hiroshima bombs each dropped on the most sensitive targets in the United States would be enough to cause unacceptable damage to this country," he said.

Nuclear Submarines, "SDI", and the Issue of Advance-Warning Periods

That is about as much as the destructive capacity of one single nuclear submarine. If such nuclear submarines, which continuously change their locations, were to turn up off the U.S. coasts, the advance-warning periods for countermeasures would be reduced to at most 2 or 3 minutes. Thus, the United States would be in the same position as it has put the Soviet Union in by deploying first-strike weapons in Western Europe! At the same time, in this case the first two stages of "SDI" (destruction of the enemy nuclear missiles at or near the launch site and destruction of the incoming missiles in the central part of their flight path) would be avoided. The effectiveness of "SDI" would thus be dramatically reduced.

Further proof for the untenability of "SDI" was given by the United States itself. Western colleagues told me that at the end of the sixties, Americans were in favor of limiting anti-missile systems by treaty. They reasoned that any defense measure by one side would cause the other to increase its offensive capacities in order to keep up the possibility for a counterstrike. Now the United States intends to do exactly the opposite of what it considered to be correct not such a long time ago.

Hitting Without Being Hit

Question: Now, if "SDI" is no use for defense what is the purpose of continuing with this plan?

Answer: In an analysis of "SDI" the "Association of Concerned American Scientists" concluded that the planned anti-missile systems cannot intercept a comprehensive strategic attack with missile swarms, but would be sufficiently effective against a weak retaliatory strike after a total preventive strike. To put it differently: "Star Wars" is only "useful" as a defense shield in case of a nuclear first strike which the United States could risk if it were not to fear retaliation. Offensive space weapons could lead to the dangerous delusion that behind a space shield it would be possible to prevent or at least weaken a counterstrike.

This is very dangerous, all the more so because the United States in no way works toward eliminating nuclear arms but, on the contrary, is pushing ahead with the production of offensive nuclear weapons. It strives for a condition in which the capability for nuclear attack is no longer hampered by the fear of nuclear retaliation by the attacked. Hitting without being hit--this is the definition of supremacy per se.

"SDI Can Fulfill Offensive Functions

Question: Are there any guarantees that the space weapons themselves cannot be used as means for destroying targets on the earth?

Answer: There are no guarantees of any kinds. It is significant that both supporters and critics of "SDI" arrive at the conclusion that the planned shield against a missile attack could without difficulty fulfill offensive functions in the event of a devastating aggressive war. The system could, for example, carry out from space offensive strikes against relatively "soft" ground targets, such as airports, ports or power plants.

John Rather, expert on space-based lasers and advocate of "SDI," declared: "High energies can be used for good or evil intentions. A system of combat bases in outer space would also provide the opportunity to attack selected targets in outer space, in the atmosphere or on the earth." From this follows logically that even an imperfect "SDI" system--some of its components are technically feasible--would result in a destabilization of the already difficult situation. Count Wolf von Baudissin, retired Bundeswehr general and today a renowned peace researcher in a talk with me coined the simple formula, as a guiding motto in the nuclear age: To do everything that promotes stability, to abstain from anything that undermines it!

A Range of Countermeasures

Question: Critics of "Star Wars" point out that there are relatively simple possibilities to render "SDI" ineffective.

Answer: Physics provides quite a few possibilities to weaken "SDI"--ranging from a well-aimed quantity of sand which, launched into a counter-orbit, as a result of the extreme speed would damage the highly sensitive systems, up to an increase in the number of the Soviet missile warheads. In this event the "SDI" systems would be "saturated" by additional missiles, in other words their capacity would be overstrained and thus they could be overcome. Additional conceivable countermeasures would be to camouflage the warheads against radar and other detecting systems, to further shorten the launching times of missiles, and to mislead the "defense systems" by dummies. Just by affixing to the outer hull of missiles 1 gram of carbon fibers per square centimeter, the resistance of the hull against laser rays can be increased five to tenfold. Apart from

the unresolved problems, this would require an enormous increase of the weight and size of the combat stations in outer space, and a cost escalation of 50 times the original cost. In general, it can be said that such countermeasures are technically simpler and cheaper than all weapons and systems envisaged within the framework of "SDI".

The decisive aspect, however, is that such perverse developments do not materialize at all, and that among the U.S. leadership, too, the realization asserts itself that "SDI" is not the road to a more stable world.

Business of the Century for Armament Concerns

Question: The concern over the peace-threatening consequences of "SDI" is growing not only in Western Europe but also in the United States itself. It should be remembered that 2,000 natural scientists--among them 12 Nobel Prize winners--from 90 U.S. universities have refused to participate in the research program. In an appeal to their colleagues they characterized the space arms program "as a step toward a strategy that can touch off a nuclear holocaust." But in the armament laboratories work is continuing...

Answer: ...Because an exceedingly influential force is behind it: an industry that is oriented to military production, against which President Eisenhower had already warned 25 years ago when he left office. Since then this industry has further gained in power. The armament concerns regard "SDI" as the business and the profit of the century.

"If research leads to a fully developed star wars system," said former U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown, "it can become the first billion dollar arms project."

For armament concerns it is immaterial whether they invest their capacity in a technically feasible or in an unrealistic project.

Top Technology From Western Europe to the United States "For Nothing"

Question: The United States has "invited" Western European and other industrialized countries to participate in "SDI." What are the motives behind this?

Answer: "Invited" is perhaps not the right term; one could rather say it has asked them to make available their scientific and technological capacities. The motives are many-sided from the U.S. point of view. The Pentagon is primarily interested in the foreign firms which are leading in various sectors of high technology. But particularly these firms are by no means dependent on "SDI," since they have a flourishing market in the civilian sector as well. Western European industrialists have therefore expressed the not unfounded suspicion that the United States will seek to acquire Western European top technology, so to speak,

"for nothing," without supplying equivalent know-how to Western Europe in return. The Hamburg Weekly DIE ZEIT after weighing the pros and cons, arrived at the conclusion: "Thus, from a scientific point of view, there remains only one verdict: Not to be recommended for (Western) Europe."

Only Wrong-Way Drivers Believe in a Two-Way Road

Question: Advocates of participation argue that "SDI" would help rapid technological advancement, and would be very useful for the civilian sector.

Answer: Both assumptions are wrong, in my considered opinion. "SDI" is based in many fields on already known technologies, which are to be refined and perfected, and to be made more efficient, for military purposes. To achieve this, the United States needs potent supplies of component parts, rather than partners. Where genuine advancements in technology should occur, there will of course be no know-how provided. Let me quote in this context--as a witness that is certainly above suspicion--HANDELSBLATT, the organ of FRG business and finance circles: "The Americans will make specific additional purchases only where the Europeans are ahead in development. They will not leave to others, however, the interesting development of entire parts of the system. Only potential wrong-way drivers can believe in a really well-traveled technological two-way road." Should no agreement be reached about a participation of the FRG in the program, "this would by no means amount to a technological-political catastrophe or an uncoupling of the FRG from rapid advancement in the high technology sector."

As far as the hoped-for side results for the civilian sector are concerned, probably rather little is to be expected. A study recently ordered by the FRG Ministry of Research and Development arrives at the result that "SDI" cannot be justified on the grounds of usefulness to civilian research. In space technology "there has been a technology transfer from the civilian to the military sector rather than vice versa."

World Conscience Is Stirring Powerfully

Question: In your NEUES DEUTSCHLAND article of 9 April you spoke of the fact that the "Star Wars project" constitutes the greatest challenge to the world conscience. Has this assessment proved to be correct?

Answer: Yes, and indeed to a degree that was not predictable a year ago. Leading Western politicians and statesmen of nonaligned countries have spoken up against turning heaven into an antechamber of hell, and so have countless scientists, physicians, cultural workers, and clergymen. In all languages of the earth daily, and ever more emphatically, the demand is raised to halt the arms race on earth and not to permit it at all in outer space. Such a "rebellion of world conscience is absolutely unprecedented. It is encouraging that world conscience is increasingly influencing world politics. Here lies the mainspring of our hope".

WOZNIAK ADDRESSES SELF-MANAGEMENT SESSION

AU271257 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 22 Jan '86 p 2

[Report on speech by Marian Wozniak, PZPR politburo member and Central Committee secretary, at the 21 January Warsaw session of the Fifth All-Poland Conference of representatives of workers self-management groups in state enterprises]

[Text] Speaking in the discussion, M. Wozniak said that the primary conclusion of the conference was that the workers self-management groups are a social and political fact and that they will prove themselves in the area of the economy through activities and results.

That the party and the government seek to develop workers self-management groups in socialist enterprises and to increase their impact on crucial decisions and on production and economic performance of enterprises is beyond doubt. These issues were extensively tackled by the Ninth Party Congress, the resolution of which was of great significance for launching this great social experiment, which is still to be fully completed. The sporadic views that imply that the government and the party want to gradually weaken and emasculate self-management groups are untrue and are designed to accomplish something else.

There have been two attempts to set up self-management groups in Poland, but they have failed to produce the desired results, unfortunately. However, today we are certain that our attempt will succeed because of the determination of the political authority and because of the pressure from below, which means that the public expects better material conditions. But to do this we need the initiative and efforts of self-management groups' activists.

In 1981-82 calls for self-management groups went hand in hand with calls for people's participation in government, and it was stressed that this would guarantee improvements in the economy and better economic development. However, we have to keep in mind that people's participation without results is not enough. Today it is difficult to answer the question whether self-management groups have fulfilled all the hopes placed in them and whether their militancy is proving itself in action. This question has to be answered by individual enterprises.

M. Wozniak cited the results of scientific research carried into the activities of self-management groups in 1983-84.

Workers self-management groups in enterprises, M. Wozniak continued, show a tendency toward economic solutions that take into account parochial interests. The large number of effectively performing enterprises that score good results in implementing the economic reform, the more vociferous are the inefficient enterprises, which claim that this is not fair. The lack of willingness to create the systems and mechanisms that are able to force the people concerned to work effectively is a much more crucial problem than parochialism. This applies equally to workers self-management groups in enterprises, to managing cadres, and to party organizations. In industry the trend toward ignoring the technologically justified norms, reducing the volume of quality goods, and neglecting technological progress is continuing.

The wage incentive systems exist in 60 percent of enterprises, but there have been no noticeable differences in wages in line with one's productivity and output because the trend toward egalitarianism is still strong everywhere.

The situation of rationalizing employment is tragic: Everyone refuses to make decisions on dismissing superfluous workers.

Referring to creating organizational structures in the economy, M. Wozniak said that this should not be done from doctrinal positions or at the prompting of emotions. The best thing to do would be to ensure that specialists discuss this issue and that competent bodies--the parent agencies and workers self-management groups--should make decisions.

The educational work carried out in enterprises is poor and should be regarded as one of their weaknesses. What is important is to preserve the correct representative structure of workers self-management groups so that an adequate share of workers and people possessing the right job qualifications is ensured. It is also important to see that the relations among workers self-management groups, managing cadres, and other bodies in enterprises are correct.

Mature and wise worker self-management groups, M. Wozniak continued, will always give preference to managers who have the necessary job qualifications, who perform effectively, and who know all about the social aspects of enterprises' functioning. Such managers must have opportunities for action and the right to take risks. None of their decisions must be hindered.

We are for workers self-management groups, M. Wozniak said in conclusion, that are sovereign in their economic performance and whose functioning is the indispensable condition for effectively implementing the economic reform and new economic mechanisms. We are for workers self-management groups that are fully responsible for their activities and for their enterprises' fulfillment of their basic goal: to fully meet the needs of the people. We are for workers self-management groups that promote the socialization of economic activities, that engage in partnerlike cooperation with all organizations and bodies in enterprises, and that make allowances for the party's political leadership in implementing the goals strived for by enterprises. We will support these groups in their work, which is actually a mission primarily designed to increase the effectiveness of our economy so that we count in the world.

INTELLECTUALS-FOR-PEACE CONGRESS DIFFERENCES ANALYZED

AU241530 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 21 Jan 86 p 5

[Zdzislaw Morawski Article: "Two Currents"]

[Text] The World Congress of Intellectuals in Defense of Peaceful Future of the World has ended in Warsaw. It was an event not only of national importance but of international importance in view of its subject and its timing. It inaugurated the International Year of Peace proclaimed by the United Nations and took place after the Geneva summit. It was held, the [words indistinct] in an atmosphere conducive to dialogue. What is more, it took place in Warsaw, in Poland, in a city and a country that have a moral and social mandate to host such a congress in view of their tragic experiences during World War II, in view of the achievements of the Wroclaw congress, and because of the unambiguous stance of the country's intellectuals.

The preparations for the Congress, which took place at a time of a revival of international dialogue if only because of the Geneva summit, showed quite clearly that there are two main currents in the contemporary world which do not overlap with other divisions--such as, for example, political, ideological, cultural divisions--but on the contrary run across them.

The first current is connected with universal humanist values, with accord and dialogue, with the search for mutual understanding, with tolerance and with finding opportunities for cooperation in all that is humanity's common concern and is of supreme importance for the world. In other words, it is a current that stands for all that serves the supreme value of preserving peace. This current embraces people who hold various political views, subscribe to different ideologies, who represent conflicting class and national interests. But with regard to the most important issue for the world, that of nuclear missiles and rockets, of whether the human race is "to be or not to be," of peace being the supreme moral imperative, they are on the same side.

There is a second current in the world, one that differs from the current for accord, that can be called the confrontational current. This current stands for working from a position of strength, for tension and conflict, for exploiting conflicts for its own ends, at the local and regional level, or at the world level.

The advocates of the current live on tensions, conflicts, and threats. They realize that developments leading in the opposite direction--that of coexistence, detente, and peaceful dialogue--limit their influence, their prospects, and their room to maneuver. And that is why representatives of this current launch such fierce attacks against all manifestations of activity on the part of those who advocate peaceful dialogue and accord: they realize that such phenomena are dangerous for them. That was the case before Helsinki and after Helsinki: that was the case before Geneva and after Geneva. That was and is the case in the international arena and the domestic arena, in our country as well.

In today's world, in which it is difficult to decide about so many individual matters and options, every person of good-will knows where good and bad lies with respect to this greatest and most important issue.

One could note both currents in the preparations for and the course of the Warsaw intellectuals' congress. From the very beginning the confrontational current wanted to lower the standing of this assembly and limit the scope of its influence. It wanted to reduce the influence of the congress on world public opinion and on national public opinion. Guided by the concept of confrontation, the representatives of this current did not want a dialogue on the subject of peace to unfold, and a voice on the subject to issue from Poland, from Warsaw.

People of various opinions and convictions expressed a desire to participate in the congress, including people who are engaged in political battles or are actively engaged in defending different ideological standpoints. This applies to our own national delegation as well as to foreign participants in the Warsaw debates. Among the congress participants there were also both Polish and foreign intellectuals who were very critical of many aspects of the situation in our country and the position of the authorities. However, despite these fundamental differences, they were united in the belief that in a matter of such supreme importance as peace there is a need to reach an understanding, that this understanding must be built step by step.

As I have already mentioned, the advocates of the second, confrontational course did their utmost to diminish the standing of the congress. Many of our readers know how many appeals were sent to the West by the underground and its allies before the congress. These appeals amounted to saying: Do not come, as this will damage our influence and our plans. These appeals did, of course, find heralds in the media of many countries in the world. For these appeals were proclaimed on behalf of confrontational concepts, which fear accord, on behalf of the policy of an interest group, or on behalf of foreign interests and ambitions.

These efforts achieved little. The congress was attended by Noble Prize winners, distinguished scholars, priests and members of religious orders, philosophers and artists, social activists, and economists. The congress managed to bring together what is for today's hectic world a remarkably representative group of people. Let us recall who attended the congress: the Noble Prize winner Dorothy Hodgkin, who heads the Pugwash movement of scholars; Father Betto, the Dominican priest from Brazil; Professor Adam

Schaff; Professor A. King, chairman of the renowned club of Rome; Professor Wladyslaw Nalecz; J. Szajna, the director; Father J. Kadziela, from the Catholic University of Lublin; Professor Sadieiev, director of the Moscow Institute for Space Research; and many, many others who hold diverse views and beliefs.

Those who could not attend the congress, and this included those who could not do so on account of the offices they hold, such as heads of state and heads of government, sent messages of support and wishes for fruitful debates. Among those who did so were Javier Perez de Cuellar, U.N. General Secretary; President Alfonsin of Argentina; and Mikhail Gorbachev. Archbishop Achille Silvestrini, Vatican minister of foreign affairs, did so on behalf of the Pope, and a message was received from Swedish Premier Olaf Palme, who has on more than one occasion voiced views and assessments critical of the Polish Government's policy after the declaration of martial law. A message was received from Kurt Waldheim, from the great American writer Erskine Caldwell, and from many, many other outstanding people who enjoy world renown and whose views carry international authority.

The congress took place in an open and relaxed atmosphere. Participants in the congress expressed various views and made various suggestions. And among those who spoke there were those who do not regard the right to live in peace as supreme in the hierarchy of human rights.

Conflicting proposals were put forward during the congress. The actual atmosphere in Poland was contrasted with that depicted in reports carried by the press in countries whose representatives had come to Warsaw. There were no difficulties or restrictions encountered in establishing contact with representatives of Polish society. When it became apparent that, despite attempts by the media in certain countries to pass it over in silence, the congress had become an event of international importance, yet another attempt was made to divert interest in news from Warsaw onto another subject.

I am thinking of the short letter signed by 200 people which was distributed not even among participants in the congress, but among Western journalists and was immediately reported by sections of the Western Press. The letter expresses the view that participants in the congress "came at the invitation of a government which uses its declarations in support of peace to conceal the fact that it systematically violates human and civil rights in our country." The letter goes on to say that there are a significant number of political prisoners, that they are badly treated, and claims, inter alia, that there are mothers of young children among those under arrest. The letter suggests that all these people have been deprived of their freedom to express the views and aspirations of an overwhelming section of a society deprived of rights, and calls for support for demands that all these persons be released.

This letter affair is a subject that people in Poland already know about, particularly as its authors doubtless wanted to achieve a certain amount of publicity. We are satisfying their wishes by publishing the names of the signatories below. [Beneath the article, under the title "persons who signed the letter", some 1500 words of names appear].

I think that the letter calls for a few comments. I shall confine myself to making the most straightforward statements. I want to begin by saying that our editors have received reliable information which indicates that there are no women who find themselves in exceptionally difficult domestic or material circumstances, or in poor health among those people who have been detained or sentenced in connection with non-criminal acts. As a result of the implementation of the initiative put forward by the National Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Birth [PRON] concerning the release on humanitarian grounds of certain imprisoned persons there are more persons in this category than the authors of the letter imply.

Second, like all of society, I am against punishing people for their views. If people really were punished for their beliefs I doubt whether the letter which has been cited could have been written or published anywhere, nor would the authors have had an opportunity to gather the signatures. Fortunately things in Poland are and will remain different.

And I, like PRON and the organizations which belong to it, do not want there to be any persons serving prison sentences in Poland for non-criminal offences, but I cannot call for non-observance of the law which is in force. And I too was pleased, as was most of the public opinion in our country, with the recent decision to release the great majority of the persons in the aforementioned groups deprived of their liberty or in temporary custody.

But on the other hand, unlike the authors of the letter, I do not believe that Polish domestic affairs ought to be used to attempt to silence the voice of a great world assembly, which was called moreover not by the government, as the authors of the letter maintain, but by Polish intellectuals who hold different views. I think that the approach adopted in the letter neither serves the interests or the authority international of our own country, nor is it worthy of national dignity and nor does it [word indistinct] in the final analysis--help those people who have been deprived of their liberty. For them the best chance of an early release lies in a strengthening of the atmosphere of dialogue and accord.

The Warsaw congress served the cause of world peace, a peace which is indivisible, a peace which encompasses coexistence within individual countries as well as the field of international relations. The significance of the debates which ended on Sunday [19 January] also rests on this.

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CSO: 2600/250

POLITICS

POLAND

VATICAN DENIES PAPAL 'SUPPORT' FOR INTELLECTUALS CONFERENCE

LD231742 Vatican City International Service in Polish 1515 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] The POLISH PRESS AGENCY (PAP) recently published information that did not accord with the truth. It was disseminated by Polish radio and press that the Holy Father Pope John II allegedly sent words of appreciation to the Congress of Intellectuals that ended in Warsaw on Sunday. Moreover, Jerzy Urban, government press spokesman, said that, quote: the ideas of the Warsaw congress were supported by Pope John Paul II in his message conveyed by the secretary of state of the Holy See, end of quote.

Because of this we are authorized to convey the full contents of the letter sent in Italian by Archbishop Achille Silverstrini, secretary of the Council for the Public Affairs of the Church, to Bogdan Suchodolski, on 15 January this year:

Esteemed professor: His Holiness John Paul II received through the good offices of Minister Jerzy Kuberski, your kind letter dated 31 December 1985 in which you informed him about the Congress of Intellectuals in Defense of a Peaceful Future of the World to be held in Warsaw 16-19 January this year with the participation of numerous representatives of the world of science, arts, and culture. At the same time, as chairman of the national organizing committee, you expressed a wish that his holiness would address words of encouragement to those who would take part in the Warsaw Congress. I am pleased to convey to you, on behalf of the Pope, words of appreciation for the contents expressed in the above mentioned letter, I also want to assure you that the Holy Father, who is following all noble efforts for justice and peace in the world with special concern and is encouraging them, wants first and foremost to recall on this occasion what he pointed out to all men and women of good will in his message on the 19th World Peace Day, which was celebrated at the very beginning of the new year 1986. Supporting the idea of the International Peace Year, proclaimed by the United Nations, the Pope feels obliged to express again his deep conviction that peace is a value that does not know divisions and that peace is a value that fulfills the hopes and aspirations of all people and nations.

Conveying also wishes for the congress to contribute effectively to the consolidation of new relations based on true and real international solidarity and on fruitful dialogue, his holiness requests you, professor, for kind acceptance of the enclosed copy of the above mentioned message with his own

signature. With words of deepest respect, signed by Archbishop Achille Silvestrini.

This was the full text the secretary of the Council for Public Affairs of the Church sent to Bogden Suchodolski, chairman of the Polish Organizing Committee of the Congress of Intellectuals in Defense of a Peaceful Future of the World. In this letter, as we have heard, there are neither words of appreciation, nor support for the idea of the Warsaw Congress of Intellectuals.

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WOMEN STILL RELEGATED TO LOWER-LEVEL JOBS

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 6 Jan 86 p 3

[Article by Joanna Horodecka]

[Text] Do I want to or must I work? The answer is both, including the fact that it has been determined repeatedly in various studies that the latter is predominant. Material motivation dominates, although maybe not to the degree that it did 10 or so years ago. Since one of the factors which motivates women most professionally is their level of education, and this varies (and incidentally, does anyone ask men about their motivation as frequently?).

Educated Elderly Women

The number of women with a university education nearly doubled during the years 1975-1983 (from 356,000 to 681,000). Although, it continues to be less than the number of men with the same qualifications, it has grown faster. Many more women than men have a secondary or post-secondary education. The proportions are different if one considers a basic professional education, and in that case there are twice as many men as women. The number of older women possessing a basic education is declining systematically. Among the youngest, there are hardly any and the percentage of girls who after completion of their basic education continue their studies totals almost 100 percent (much the same as with boys).

Women constitute the majority of secondary school graduates from general, vocational, technical, and post-secondary schools as well as university graduates beginning their first professional jobs. They are not in the least poorly prepared for their entry-level professional careers, and not only for this. As this will also influence their future maternal careers. Since it has been determined that there is a correlation between the level of education of the mother and the mortality rate of infants. The higher the level of education, the lower the mortality rate, and at the same time the level of development is higher.

Even if only for this reason, the mass education of women should be viewed with a somewhat more favorable attitude, and one should not ask the following whenever the occasion presents itself: Why study? In order to catch a husband and have children? Some believe that society gains something from these old wives tales.

Doubtful Gains

Often women pay a higher price for an opportunity for an education equal to men. Among other things, in recent years this is evidenced by a decline in their participation in education for the unemployed and an increase in those studying through correspondence school. It is obvious who chooses correspondence school, only those who must combine their studies with other obligations. In the case of many women, the latter not only includes professional work but also the upbringing of children together with household duties. What pushes women forward this path of suffering? Pure ambition? Certainly not the thought of a 300-zloty raise. Does the increasing level of education exert any influence on their professional status, their earnings, or promotion prospects?

The results of a personnel poll carried out in 1983 do not give a complete answer to this question but they do present some of its elements. In comparison with 1977 (when a previous poll was done) the percentage of women employed in the socialized economy increased in skilled jobs and declined in unskilled jobs. This is as if in accordance with the changing and advantageous structure of the education of women, and so it should be. However, these changes are not as unequivocal and beneficial as they appear on the surface.

In jobs requiring a higher education, women make up 54.4 percent of the total, for jobs requiring a secondary education, women total 67.5 percent of the workforce. They dominate in all professional areas with the exception of the technical and agricultural fields. However, the largest number of women, especially those with a secondary education, worked in economic professions and so-called others, in other words, administrative office-type jobs which do not enjoy public respect and are poorly paid.

It is difficult to recognize as positive both the decline (so insignificant) in participation by women among the highly valued and well-rewarded qualified workers, as well as the slight increase in their participation (significant) among workers in jobs not requiring any qualifications.

In general, the level of education has no influence upon the socioprofessional advancement and earnings potential. It would seem that the belief that a secondary education (the GUS [Main Statistical Office] also includes post-secondary and some college work in these statistics) acquired at schools which are reputed to be better, last longer, and enjoy a better reputation than vocational schools in the educational system, since they open the door to a higher education, should produce greater opportunities for advancement and ensure higher pay, is quite erroneous. Women, at least, are limited by both.

In Poland we have an abundance of managers. This also pertains to ministers, as well as specialists. The personnel register classifies management positions into almost 20 categories. Unfortunately, they are not arranged according to importance or the power attributed to them, but rather according to type of work: industry, information, commerce and food industry, agriculture, libraries, scientific research, etc. The results are insignificant except for the fact that over 350,000 (just over one-third) of those in management positions are women. Yet, experience dictates that these are not the highest level positions.

This is evident, among other things, by the fact that participation by women in the sociopolitical sector has declined. Their number has declined in the Sejm, the highest state office. Of course, a woman does hold the rank of vice-marshal, one in four, but among women deputies there are now fewer women than there were during the seventh and eighth sessions, barely 20 percent. A woman serves as chairman of only one of the Sejm commissions. Only one is included in the Council of State and the government respectively.

The role entrusted to women most eagerly is that of the shadow. A hard-working and often invisible shadow, who performs all duties dependably, and will always help out and personally ensure that everything is done. One who will check, develop, assess, and will present a completed job to the director for signature. Officially the shadow carries the title of specialist.

The job of specialist is a specialty of women. The function of the shadow, during the last labor force census, was carried out by 1,322,000 educated women. This represents twofold the number of men, who it appears are more adept at signing letters.

Total Discretion

While studying the professional activity of married women and their professional careers some 20 years ago, Jerzy Piotrowski also observed the relationship between the salaries of the women studied and those of their husbands. At the time, four out of five working women earned less than their husbands, only the fifth earned more.

And today? It is estimated that women's salaries are lower than those of men by approximately 30 percent. The specifics are unknown insofar as accuracy, type of professional group, educational level, and position levels are concerned. There is complete confidentiality.

I once attempted to obtain certain data for this subject from the GUS, and was told that: "The matter is so embarrassing that information on earnings is not classified according to gender."

Unequaled

In Poland, women are not equally suited for everything. Certainly in science and also for work. When necessary, they work hard and do so on an equal level with men and sometimes even harder. In agriculture. Also in the health care field, where they exceed all records concerning allowable norms for lifting and moving heavy objects. The same holds true for commerce, which demands great physical exertion. In industry, especially that unjustly called light industry, as well as in heavy industry. Under conditions which are adverse and harmful to one's health, namely shiftwork. For all these jobs they are just fine.

They are also very well-suited for the role of a wage earner in the family. Their earnings have a definite impact upon the family's affluence. And quite simply, they are perfect for the thankless work in the home. To this day, despite certain signs of change, in the majority of families most or all of the housework is done by women, inclusive of those where the women are employed

outside the home. They do it all the more with greater determination because of the fact that the wonderful visions which appeared in the 1970's, concerning the development of collective agriculture, production of semi-finished food products, processing, laundry, etc. and the like, developed completely thereby uncovering the entire miserable services situation.

Unequaled in so many fields, women who are significantly weaker are instead on the ascent. Their ranks thin out with almost every step up. If by chance they finally succeed in attaining a management position, then it is usually in one of the more feminized fields such as: finance and insurance, health care and social welfare, education and upbringing, library science, and commerce. Feminization, thereby denotes much lower wages.

They rarely attain positions which are not supervisory level positions in name only. Do they ever reach the top? I know of none, except for Wanda Rutkiewicz and her friends.

No. Women are not at all suited for everything.

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